The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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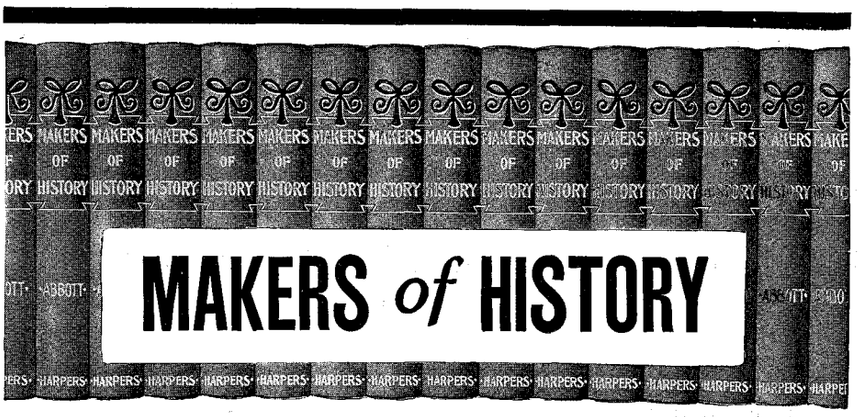

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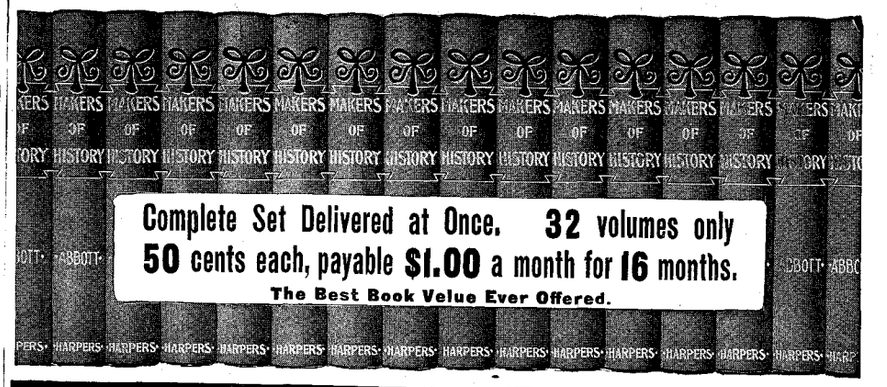
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Webster's Academic Dictionary	36,059	3,654	800	None	None	704
Worcester's New Academic Dictionary	35,773	1,000	266	None	None	688

The following is a typical definition reproduced from the three leading academic dictionaries. Hundreds of other definitions show similar contrasts

STUDENTS' STANDARD

bob'o-link", bŏb'o-link", *n.* An American singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), the male having in spring black plumage with white or buff markings. Called in the southern United States *rice-bird* or *reed-bird.* [Imitative from the note of the bird.]

See also **climbing-fish, coot, copperhead, dace, egret, fieldfare, gnu, grosbeak, May-fly** (with illus. at EPHEMERIDÆ), **meadow-lark,** etc.

WEBSTER'S ACADEMIC

Bob'o-link' (-ō-lĭnk'), *n.* An American singing bird.

[This definition tells nothing except that the *bobolink* is one of a multitude of "American singing birds." The definition could be used without change for the mocking-bird or the song sparrow.]

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[This definition does not even tell whether the bird is American, African, or East-Indian.]

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

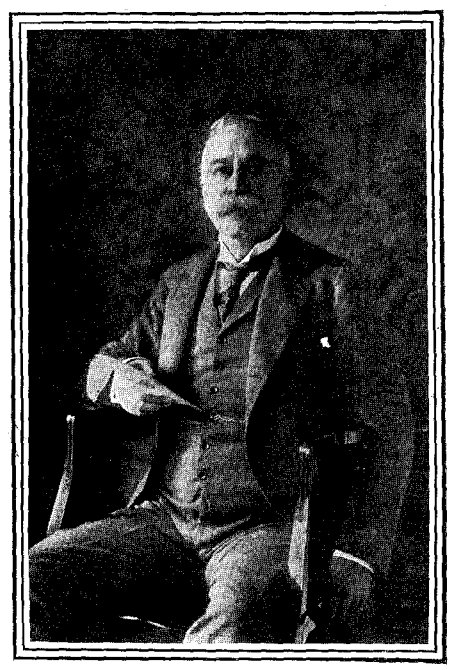
HOW ADMIRAL DEWEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT IS RECEIVED.

NO great wave of enthusiasm seems to have followed Admiral Dewey's interview announcing his candidacy for the Presidency. Very few journals are ready to commit themselves to his support without knowing his position on the leading questions of the day, and the only platform as yet enunciated by the admiral—"the flag and the Constitution"—most papers think decidedly too vague. His view of the Presidential office, too, is considered absurd by many. He is reported as saying: "Since studying this subject, I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress. Should I be chosen for this exalted position I would execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

Altho the admiral at first expressed no preference for either party, speaking of a nomination by "the people," later interviews indicate that he hopes to be placed in the field as a Democrat either by displacing Mr. Bryan, or on an independent Democratic ticket. The Republican and the Silver Democratic press show no disposition to desert their prospective candidates, McKinley and Bryan, and even the Independent Democratic papers, for the most part, confine their expressions to regret that the admiral had not announced his willingness to run earlier, when his popularity was at its height. A few papers, however, indorse the admiral's candidacy heartily.

Among Republican papers, the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) says that "Admiral Dewey's notion of Presidential duty is so innocent and childlike that his best friends should advise him to seek information on this subject before proceeding with his imaginary candidacy. Even elementary knowledge would satisfy him that his announcement is a blunder and an injustice to his own record." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) calls the admiral's announcement "almost childish," and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says: "This latest of our indiscreet naval heroes makes such a revelation of naïve vanity that his candidacy has already become ludicrous, too much so for any disaffected element of either party to prosecute it with straight faces." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) believes, however, that "the substitution of Dewey for Bryan would give the Republican Party all it wanted to do to win a victory"; and adds "A candidate who has no record and whose simple and artless platform is that he will 'execute the laws of Congress' may be a dangerous fellow, especially when his opponent is the candidate of the party which has been in power for four years and which inevitably has made some mistakes and enemies during that time."

Among the Democratic press the New York *Journal* (Dem.) admits that Admiral Dewey is worthy of any reward in the gift of the nation; but, it adds, the Presidency is not a reward, it is a responsibility. It continues: "*The Journal* believes that Bryan will be nominated by the Democratic convention. As an American paper it would like to see Bryan nominated by the Democrats and Dewey by the Republicans, in order that whichever way the election went the people would have an honest President and an end of the corruption and favoritism which have disgraced the country under the McKinley Administration. As a Democratic paper it would carry at the head of its columns the name of William Jennings Bryan for President of the United States." The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) thinks that the admiral's seeming indecision as to whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, his silence on such questions as the Puerto Rican tariff, and his "backing and filling" in his attitude toward Aguinaldo "indicate a readiness for subserviency to Congress that stamps him as a man whose sphere is under orders. He will not be nominated, and he would not be elected if he were nominated." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) treats the matter lightly, saying: "The famous artillery punch of Savannah has had a more serious reaction than usual. What the admiral needs at this time is a good, strong, healthy man to advise him. The untimely taking off of the gallant Tom Brumby was the greatest loss Dewey ever sustained."



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ADMIRAL DEWEY.
From a photograph taken last month.

It seems to be pretty generally believed that Admiral Dewey's best chance lies in a rising of the Gold Democrats and other independent voters in his favor. The comments of the Independ-

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ent and Gold Democratic press, therefore, are of especial interest. For a long time two of the leading Independent opponents of the Administration, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), have been regretting the prospect of having to choose between Bryan and McKinley; but neither of them accepts the admiral. *The Republican* says that in Dewey's light view of the duties of a President there is found "mighty little apprehension of that independent leadership which is the highest attribute and prerogative of the Presidency, and to which the people turn in crises. We do not catch the reassuring note of deep conviction. This is not breadth, and it is not the promise of that mastership which is the crying national need to-day. Dewey has entered the political arena late, and he does not come with the strength and poise that the emergency demands." *The Evening Post* dislikes his record. It says:

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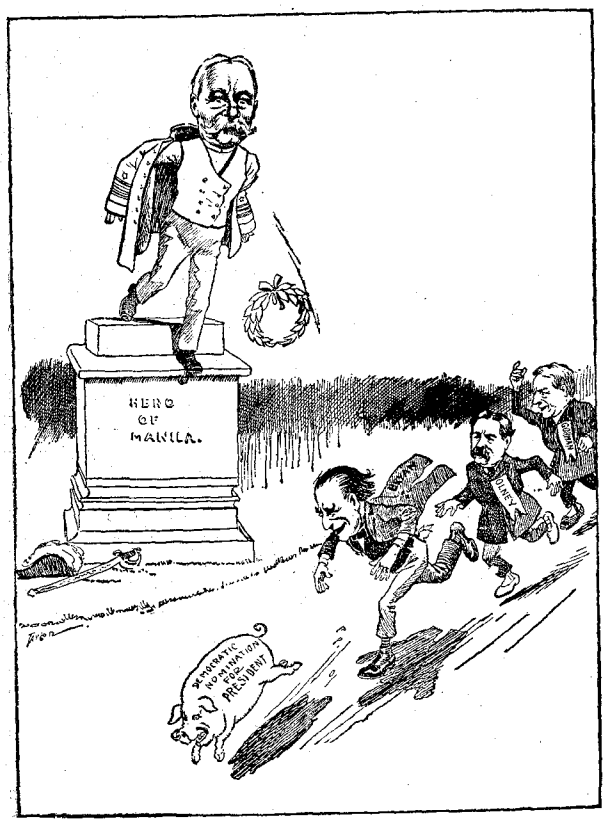
MRS. DEWEY.
From a photograph taken last month.

"The first thing that opened people's eyes was the signing of the report of the Philippine commission by Admiral Dewey just before the election of last autumn. This report was in open conflict with his previously expressed opinions as to the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. It was accompanied by no explanation of his change of opinion. It left those who had admired his previous straightforward course, speechless with astonishment and regret. Nor has any explanation yet been offered, but the fact gradually leaked out that he signed the report without reading it, regardless of the fact that the public attached more importance to his share in it than to those of all the other members taken together. It is needless to say that the anti-imperialists had no further interest in Admiral Dewey, when they found that he could not be depended on to stand firm for the opinions he had originally proclaimed. Until the signing of that report, he had the destiny of his country in his hands. He could have turned it, or rather have held it, true to the principles of self-government. He did not do so. What he did was not a conscious betrayal of principle. It was an act of thoughtlessness which proclaimed him unfit for grave national responsibilities. The events of the past two or three days have confirmed this view of his character."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind. Dem.) thinks that unless Admiral Dewey gives the people a more definite statement of his principles, "something that shows he has convictions upon governmental problems and has the ability to make those convictions effective in practise, his entrance into the Presidential field will simply serve to convert a national hero into a national laughing-stock"; and the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) remarks that "the wisest advice to the admiral respecting his Presidential 'boom' has from the first been that of *Punch* to young persons contemplating matrimony: 'Don't!' It is now too late for that, but there will be a widespread feeling of regret that he did not stick to his first and best intention." The Nashville *Banner* (Ind.) says, "We think Dewey has made a great mistake," and the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) expresses a thought also found in many other papers when it says that "the reflective mind will be prone to see in this new-born ambition the gentle influence of woman peering in its shadow."

Not a few Independent papers, however, look upon the admiral's candidacy with considerable favor, the Washington *Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarking that, altho Dewey's election seems impossible, "a man with such homely American notions would



COMING DOWN FROM HIS PEDESTAL.
—*The Chicago Tribune.*

"I LIKE PIE."
—*The New York World.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE ADMIRAL.

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be a refreshing change from the present and immediately preceding Presidential reigns." The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) says that "meantime, pending the November election, the admiral, whether he win or lose, is entitled to the sympathy of the people. When the opposition gets done with him he will be lucky if he escapes with any part of his reputation left." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.), like many other papers, seem to be waiting for the admiral to disclose his views. It says: "The gallant admiral has hosts of admirers and no enemies in the country he has so highly served. But the people are entitled to know something more definite than they now know as to the way he stands affected toward the important issues which now divide opinion. He should hoist his flag and set his sail, so that we may know whither he is steering."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which tried to start a Presidential "boom" for him when he returned from Manila, and whose Washington representative obtained the interview in which the admiral announced his candidacy, gives him a hearty welcome. It says: "Welcome to the nomination table, Admiral Dewey! Draw up a chair and unfold your napkin. The last comer is not always the worst served. And the extreme agitation among those already seated is not a bad sign for you." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) seems willing to support Dewey. It says:

"Dewey showed unfailing good judgment in his professional service in the East. His chief distinction, the thing people most praised him for on his home-coming, was his perfect judgment. That is good evidence of first-rate capacity, and no higher praise was bestowed on Grant. . . . . .

"He is the very embodiment and personification of the new era upon which the United States have entered, of the new world questions which *The Times* has always felt that it was worth the cost of the Spanish war to have thrust upon the attention of the American people, too long occupied with narrowing and ignoble issues of home politics. Is it not better for the Democratic Party; is it not, after all, very much better for the Republican Party and for the country, that the candidate of the opposition should be a man who has a creative and visible relation to the things of the new historical epoch than that the campaign should be made by one who spends his time and his breath in loud declamation on repudiated, dead, and forgotten propositions?

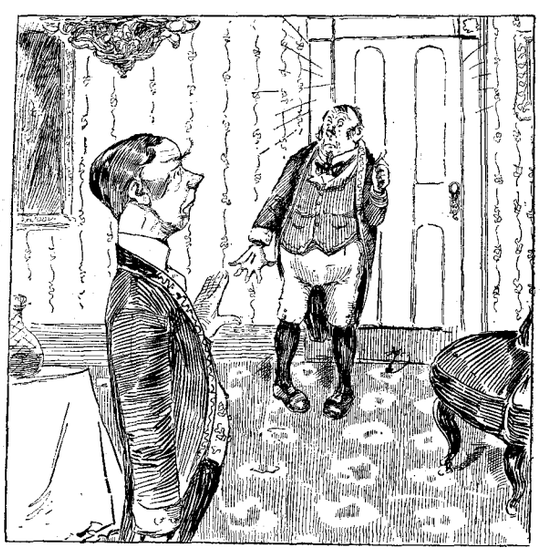
"Admiral Dewey has done in an unconventional way an act that we think must be esteemed fortunate and of good augury."

Another paper of considerable influence that looks upon Dewey's candidacy with favor is the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.), which says. "That Dewey would make a patriotic and faithful President will not be questioned, and the announcement of his candidacy gives the Democrats the only opportunity to save themselves from another defeat that would mean little less than annihilation." So, too, thinks the Columbus *Press-Post* (Dem.) which declares that "with no reflection upon Mr. Bryan it may truthfully be said that if Dewey is nominated at Kansas City he will certainly be the next President, a certainty that does not appear from Mr. Bryan's candidacy, however great or popular he may be."

PROSPECTS OF THE PUERTO RICO TARIFF.

LITTLE doubt is expressed by the Washington correspondents that the Puerto Rican tariff bill, as passed by the Senate last week, will be adopted by the House this week, and be signed by the President. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 31, the only noticeable features of the vote being the affirmative ballot of Senator McEnery (Dem.) of Louisiana, and the opposition of six Republican Senators, Davis and Nelson, of Minnesota, Hoar of Massachusetts, Proctor of Vermont, Simon of Oregon, and Wellington of Delaware. In the House there are seven Republicans who oppose the tariff, Messrs. McCall of Massachusetts, Littlefield of Maine, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota, Crumpacker of Indiana, Lane of Iowa, and Warner of Illinois.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, is a civil government as well as tariff bill. It provides that on all imports entering Puerto Rico from foreign countries the tariff rates of the United States shall be paid, besides five cents a pound on all coffee; permits books printed in Spanish and all books imported from the United States to enter free of duty; imposes on goods imported from the United States into Puerto Rico and from Puerto Rico into the United States 15 per cent. of the tariff rates now existing between the United States and other nations; provides that the duties and taxes collected in Puerto Rico shall be used for the government and benefit of Puerto Rico; recognizes the inhabitants as citizens of Puerto Rico and as entitled to the protection of the United States; recognizes the laws of Puerto Rico so far as they are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States; admits Puerto Rican shipping to American registry and to the coasting trade; provides for the substitution of American for Puerto Rican coins; extends our statutory laws, except internal revenue laws,



FIRST WHITE HOUSE FLUNKEY: "What's all that noise in the next room about?"
SECOND FLUNKEY: "Why, that's the President changing his mind."
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

HAWAII GETS A SCARE.
PUERTO RICO: "And the goblins'll git *you*, if you don't watch out!"
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

PHASES OF A COLONIAL PROBLEM.

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to Puerto Rico; defines the powers and duties of the governor of Puerto Rico; provides for the appointment by the President, for four years, of a secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor, commissioner of the interior, commissioner of education, and five other persons to constitute an executive council, at least five of the eleven to be native inhabitants; vests legislative powers in the executive council and a house of delegates containing thirty-five members elected biennially; provides that the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court and the marshal be appointed by the President, and the judges of the district courts by the governor; provides for a resident commissioner of the United States, who must be a *bona-fide* citizen of Puerto Rico, thirty years of age, and able to read and write English, and who shall be entitled to official recognition by all departments; provides for a commission to compile and revise the laws of Puerto Rico, and provides, lastly, that the act shall take effect May 1, 1900.

If This is Oppression, Make the Most of it.—"There might be some force in the talk about oppression of unrepresented Puerto Rico if Congress were to levy special and higher taxes on it than on the home Territories for federal purposes. But it has done no such thing. It levies no taxes on Puerto Rico for federal purposes, and for local purposes levies a tax of which Americans trading with Puerto Rico must bear a share, instead of putting the whole burden on the island. If that is oppression of Puerto Rico, make the most of it. In fact, it is uncommon generosity, and nobody would dare question it except in the confusion over the novelty of a customs tariff being levied for purposes of local taxation, a course warranted in this case by the peculiar conditions of the island, and fairly entitled to a trial before being denounced. It no more violates pledges given to Puerto Rico than would the levying by Congress of a direct tax for building a road in the island.

"The substantial vote by which the bill was passed is gratifying testimony to the ability of the Republicans in Congress to face the problems of expansion and act on them as actual situations demand, undeterred by the misrepresentation of enemies or the qualms of friends. They have not been driven into making a precedent which might embarrass, as in the Philippines, but have prepared the way to a needed final settlement of the constitutional power of the Government in outlying possessions. At the same time they have given Puerto Rico an open door to prosperity and practical means, financial and administrative, for conducting the affairs of the island. Only a little time is needed to prove the value of that work and silence slander and calm fears. The sooner the act of the Senate can be followed by the signature of the President and the beginning of the regeneration of Puerto Rico, the better for Puerto Rico, for the United States, and for the Republican Party. Speedy action is good patriotism and also good politics."—*The New York Tribune* (*Rep.*).

A Remarkable Case of Party Bossism.—"Aside from the indefensible character of the Puerto Rican bill on constitutional grounds, and from the standpoint of humanity and fairness, its passage is probably the most remarkable case of party bossism that was ever known in this country. The opposition to it was notable as coming from the people. There were very few Republican Congressmen who made any stand against it of their own initiative. But out through the country everywhere the people rose up against it, and the Republican newspapers merely voiced public sentiment in their opposition to it. There has not in years been so extensive and open condemnation of a party measure by party organs and by men who have been considered party leaders, but despite their protests the machine moved on with its work as relentlessly as if not a word had been said. There has not been a moment's hesitation on the part of the Republican managers. The delay has only been sufficient to whip enough recalcitrants into line to insure the passage of the bill. They have served notice on the Republican masses that they must swallow what is set before them and ask no questions. Bow to the machine leaders' will or feel the party lash. There is no shibboleth of Republican fealty now but 'stand by the President.'. . . . . .

"While it is disgusting to see how the picked representatives of the Republican Party in Congress crouch under the party lash it is interesting to note how correctly Mark Hanna has estimated the lack of nerve and backbone among his followers. There has never been a time before in the history of this country when one man so completely dominated the Government as this beefy money king does at present. The President is completely under his control, and the action of the House caucus shows that Congress is likewise ready to do his bidding."—*The Indianapolis Sentinel* (*Dem.*).

BOER AND BRITISH RAIDS.

IN two Boer raids and a few skirmishes near Bloemfontein Lord Roberts appears to have lost more men than General Methuen lost in the disastrous battle of Magersfontein, and more than Buller lost in his reverse in December at Colenso. The Boers, too, are thought to have suffered a serious blow in the death of the French Col. Villebois de Mareuil, killed in a British raid led by General Methuen northeast of Kimberley. The capture of 450 British and seven guns on March 31 twenty miles east of Bloemfontein, the capture of nearly 600 more last week about thirty-five miles south of Bloemfontein, and the loss of 200 or more killed and wounded in small engagements north of the city have led many papers to the belief that the Boers are trying to surround Lord Roberts and his army and shut them up in the Free State capital. This audacious movement and the Boer successes about Mafeking, where General Snyman defeated Baden-Powell's garrison and Colonel Plumer's relief force both in one day, last week, seem to have greatly heartened the pro-Boer press. Says the Detroit *Journal:* "All the evidence submitted by the correspondents with the British army to the effect that the Boers were about to quit the game seems to have been born of hope rather than to be a deduction from facts. It may easily appear in the near future that the war has hardly more than begun." "There is no longer any talk in London," remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "of capturing Pretoria by the middle of May." The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says:

"The Boers are giving military experts a surprise second only to the shock they administered when their columns dashed suddenly over the border into British territory and enclosed Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking in an iron net at the beginning of the war. With an audacity which is alike opposed to the teachings of the text-books and the predictions of professional soldiers in England or elsewhere, they have enveloped Roberts's huge army at Bloemfontein with a cloud of swiftly moving detachments, behind which considerable masses of their combatants are supposed to be concentrated. Despatches from the Orange capital are carefully censored, and it may be taken for granted that news unfavorable to the British side is minimized as far as circumstances permit. But when the correspondents with Roberts telegraph descriptions of the mounting of the long-range naval guns for the protection of Bloemfontein, it is evident that, for the moment at least, the British forces are compelled to stand on the defensive."

The Detroit *Tribune* predicts that "now that the Boers have discovered that they can take liberties even with Lord Roberts's army, their confidence will increase." The St. Louis *Republic* adds: "And in figuring on these new developments it must never be forgotten that the Boers are a manful and liberty-loving people fighting for home and freedom. Such a people as a rule may not safely be reckoned as whipped until they have been exterminated." The Baltimore *American*, indeed, thinks that British success is not certain. It says: "The cause of the Boers does not appear to be so desperate, after all. There is such a thing as demoralizing an army. The finest troops existing have been demoralized by bad generalship, and a few more affairs like those which have recently occurred in South Africa may demoralize the British army, and make the work of conquest very difficult, if not impossible." Another British difficulty is noticed by the Philadelphia *North American*, which says:

"Of course, the more men Roberts detaches to guard his com-

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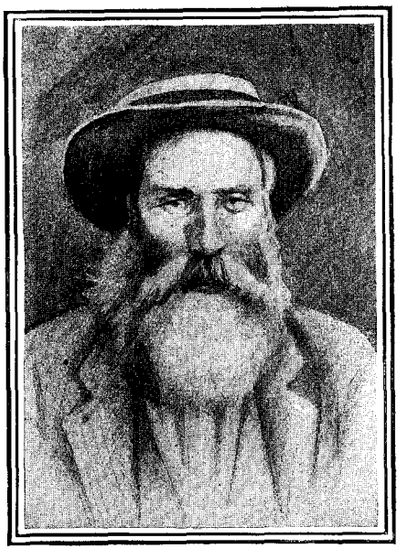
GEN. LOUIS BOTHA,

Who succeeds General Joubert as commander of the Boer army. Commanded the Boers at Colenso and Spion Kop.



GENERAL SNYMAN.

The Boer commander besieging Mafeking, who won two battles last week.

Courtesy of *The Philadelphia Press.*

CAPT. CARL REICHMAN, U.S.A.

United States military attaché with the Boer army. It is rumored that he led the Boer attack on Colonel Broadwood's column at Koorn Spruit, where 450 British were captured.

THREE NEW BOER LEADERS.

munications, the fewer he will have for fighting at the front. As the Boers concentrate their forces for the final stand the British will not have the advantage they had over Cronje. Their attacking column will be the end of a line five hundred miles long. It will not be so easy for them to envelop the forces of the republics as it was at Magersfontein. The fact that Roberts with his two hundred thousand men has not yet been able to relieve Mafeking shows that his work is not so simple as some enthusiastic Englishmen have thought it."

The military situation is sketched by the Philadelphia *Ledger* as follows:

"The position is that Lord Roberts, with probably 40,000 to 50,000 men, is at Bloemfontein nearly surrounded by a thin line of Boers, having possession of the water-works of the town, and operating both east and west of his railroad communications to the south, and that the Boers have to face, not only Lord Roberts, but General Methuen, who may descend upon them from the northwest, and General Gatacre, who has a considerable force south of the scene of Boer activity. The Boer position is, of course, precarious; but they are mobile, and may be able to get away and avoid a fight, except on their own terms. They abandoned Bloemfontein, on the ground that it was not defensible, and now they have Roberts and his army cooped up there. Roberts could break through their lines if they would stand, but he has nowhere to go until his lines of communication, now threatened, have been made secure. The Boers can not beat him in a stand-up fight; but they may keep him tied up for a long time, and harass him greatly by raids upon the railroad and isolated detachments of his troops."

Considerable comment was set going last week by the resignation of Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned from a trip to South Africa, where he visited both armies. Mr. Davis explains his resignation by saying that he comes back a Boer sympathizer, and resigns his government position so that he will be free to advocate the Boer cause. Some of the press refuse to treat Mr. Davis seriously. Thus the Boston *Herald* says:

"We are told that Mr. Webster Davis is now rejoicing in his freedom. 'What's banished but set free?' is his exultant shout. He is free to tell all he has seen and all he has learned about the Boers, which he could not properly do, you know, while in office. He has a past which he believes will make a seductive background for a lecturer. And for the rest, he has voices, and emotions, and tears. The nation shall know the truth about Oom Paul and his people. He gives a foretaste of what he has to present to astonished American audiences. In this preliminary sample of his wares, he reveals what was not suspected before, that he knows all about the science of war, being able to pronounce authoritatively that Pretoria is untakable. Where he gained his competency to judge, who can tell? It must be accepted as the power of genius. He and Consul Macrum should travel together and divide time. They are a drawing pair. Separately, they drew themselves out of office without half trying. Let them combine in one show to exhibit what they can do yoked."

The Detroit *Journal*, however, says:

"But in any event the position taken by Mr. Davis must go far toward confirming the opinion widely held in this country that the Boers, whether clean or the contrary, whether rude or of elegant manners, whether bigoted or broad-minded, have a large measure of right on their side in the present contest, and that they are fighting for national existence of a kind that is not undeserving of perpetuation, even if it does not mark high water in the scale of civilization."

SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS OF THE "KEARSARGE."

THE first trial of the new arrangement of big guns on the battle-ship *Kearsarge*, last week, has brought out some interesting remarks on Yankee inventiveness and its relation to supremacy on the sea. It is said that Lieutenant Strauss suggested to Admiral Sampson the device of placing smaller turrets on top of the big ones, when the admiral was head of the ordinance bureau; and both have expressed themselves as highly pleased with the results of last week's trial. The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* explains as follows the new gun plan and what it is expected to do:

"It looks very much as tho American ingenuity and enterprise had once more worked an important revolution in the methods and mechanism of naval warfare. Experts in foreign navies as well as our own officers have waited with interest for the practical demonstration of the operation of the unique superimposed turrets of the new battle-ships *Kearsarge* and *Kentucky*. No other nation had ventured the apparently dangerous experiment of placing four heavy guns in pairs above each other on shipboard. When this Yankee innovation was attempted, predictions were freely made that its results would prove disastrous both to the ship and to the men in the lower turrets.

"As the news despatches show, nothing of the sort occurred.

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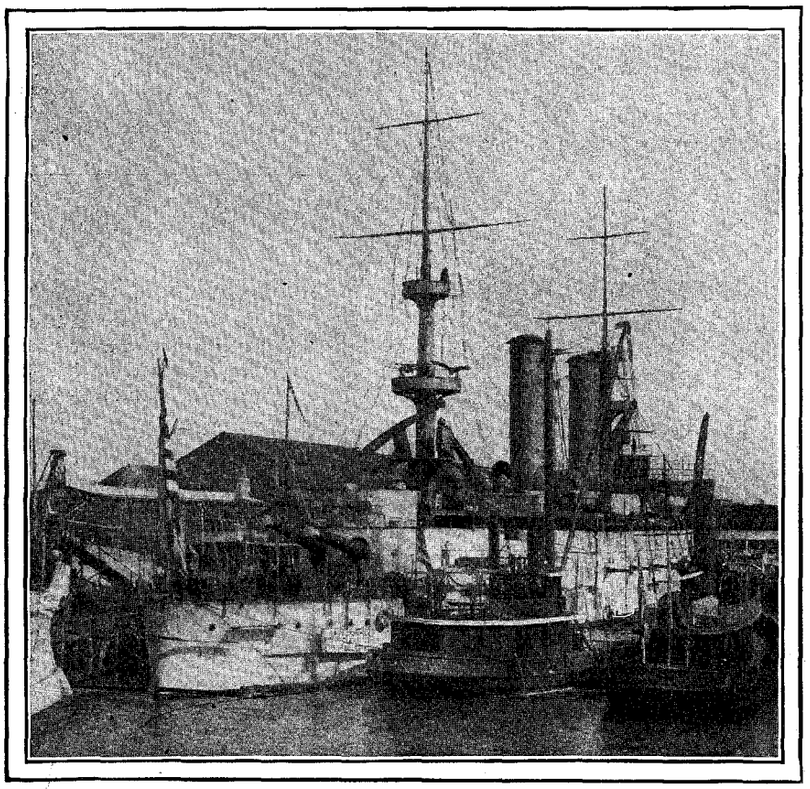
The *Kearsarge*, which is an exact copy of the *Kentucky* in all respects, has just been through an exhaustive and decisive gun trial at sea, and the doubled-storied turrets, with their unmatched concentration of destructive power, have borne the test triumphantly.

"The trial took place in the presence of Admiral Sampson and of several other prominent officers, in addition to the regular complement of the vessel. The utterances of these men prove that the unfavorable effects feared from the new device were altogether absent. The gunners in the lower story of the turret were not injured by the blast of the eight-inch guns above, as had been prophesied, and the accuracy of their aim was not interfered with. It was the purpose of the demonstrators to fire the two thirteen-inch and the two eight-inch guns simultaneously, in order to measure the shock to the vessel caused by such a tremendous discharge. This was not accomplished, owing to the fact that the primer of one of the lower big guns was defective; but the other thirteen-inch monster and both the upper guns were fired at the same instant, and no harm whatever was done either to the vessel or the crew by the concussion.

"Admiral Sampson emphatically declares that it has been proved that the strength of the ship 'is easily great enough to stand the strain of the simultaneous discharge of the four guns'; and his testimony is echoed by Captain Folger and other officers. No ship in the world, the admiral asserts, 'could stand the impact of these four projectiles' smiting at one point with a force capable of crushing in the heaviest armor that floats.



THE NEW BATTLESHIP "KEARSARGE,"
Showing the after pair of turrets.

"When the *Monitor* was built the navies of Europe were reconstructed in haste. The double-storied turret may be destined to bring about structural changes hardly less vital than those inspired by the success of the original invention."

In a later trial all eight of the big guns in the two pairs of turrets were fired at once without disturbing the ship's balance or injuring the men in the turrets.

Rear-Admiral O'Neil, the naval chief of ordnance, is not yet convinced, however, that the new device is a success; and Chief Constructor Hichborn, who has always been opposed to the two-story turret idea, thinks that his objections still hold good. In battle, he says, there are twenty misses to one hit, and by using four guns simultaneously, a tremendous waste of ammunition will occur. Then, too, the thirteen-inch guns in the lower turret are intended for use against the heavily armored body of the enemy's ship, while the lighter guns above are for use against the lightly armored ends and upper works; and as the turrets can not move independently, all four guns must be used on one part of the ship. Moreover, if the lower turret is disabled, the upper one is also put out of action. "These are criticisms," says the Hartford *Times*, "which the double-turret partizans will find it hard to answer."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE unusual interest manifested on two continents in the Queen's visit to Ireland is due, of course, to the feelings of antipathy that have so long existed between the Irish and the English, and a general curiosity to see to what extent recent events may have allayed those feelings. The prominent part taken in the British campaign in South Africa by Irish generals (Roberts, Methuen, Kelly-Kenny, and others) and Irish regiments has called forth something very like enthusiasm in London for the "wearers of the green." To what extent this feeling is returned, it is yet difficult to tell. In the department of "Foreign Topics" this week we quote expressions from a number of British and Irish journals. American comment is for the most part destitute of any very pronounced opinion, except on the part of some of the Irish-American press. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says that "if the royal visit should be a prelude to a better understanding between the two peoples and a consequent gratification of the natural Irish desire for a larger measure of Home Rule, the visit begun to-day will be entitled to a place in the record of the most important events in the history of Great Britain in the nineteenth century." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* thinks there is reason to hope that such a wish will be realized, because the Queen's visit "must make a strong appeal to the sentiments of chivalry entertained by all true Irishmen, and apart from the brilliancy and magnificence of her reception officially provided for there is abundant evidence that the Irish people appreciate the motives of her visit, and respond heartily to the feelings of amity prevailing throughout Great Britain which this visit is intended to manifest."

The New York *Sun*, however, thinks that "it will scarcely be pretended that Irish Nationalists have any cause to regard with satisfaction the reign of Queen Victoria, or to feel any gratitude to the sovereign herself. The truth is that the sentiment of loyalty has become wellnigh extinct in the greater part of Ireland, and that the epithet 'Loyalist,' adopted by the larger landowners and by the Protestant minority in Ulster, has become a term of reproach among the people at large." *The Irish World* (New York), under the caption, "England's Insult to Ireland," says:

"In the month of April, year 1800, the English Government resolved to destroy the Irish Parliament in Dublin; and the destructive resolution was villainously put into effect soon after. In this present month of April, year 1900, the English Government sends the English Queen to Dublin. There is nothing now in Dublin to indicate that that beautiful city is the capital of a nation. The 'Castle' is there, a symbol of foreign conquest, but

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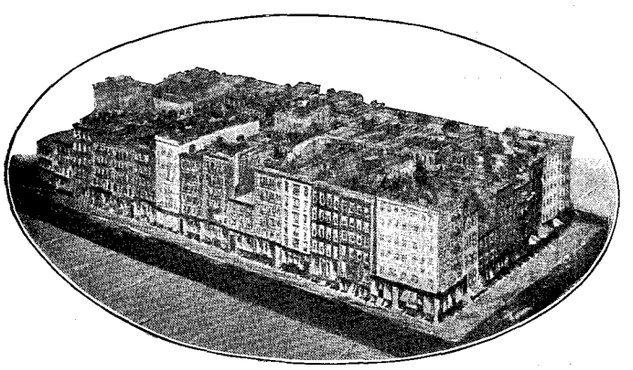
no Parliament. 'The Castle still stands, but the Senate's no more.' When a great movement was on foot to restore Ireland's Parliament, a few years ago, this same Queen 'soured' on Gladstone, who favored the movement, and did all that lay in her power to baffle the hope of the people of Ireland. Her soldiers out in Africa are now bent on the destruction of another parliament and the spoliation of another nation. And there are Irishmen, in the English army, who are lending assistance to this wicked work! It is to honor the brute valor of those English-Irish mercenaries—those traitors to Ireland and liberty—that the English Queen pays a visit to Dublin. She goes there not for love of the Irish people, but to popularize enlistments in her service and to help along her recruiting sergeants. She goes there, figuratively, with the 'Queen's Shilling' between her fingers. The flunkey element, of course, will sink to the level of their degradation. We hope patriotic Irishmen, on the other hand, will resent the English insult in the way it deserves."

A TEN YEARS' WAR.

IT is ten years since Jacob A. Riis wrote his book on "How the Other Half Lives." Now he is ready with another book which reviews the results obtained during this past period and the lessons which they suggest for future battles with the slums. A long-cherished project of Mr. Riis has just been brought to a successful close—a Tenement-House Exhibition on Fifth Avenue, in New York, designed to furnish an object-lesson to "the First Half" of how "the Other Half" lives. His book, therefore, appears at this time with special significance. He explains the genesis of the slum in the following fashion:

"In a race there are usually some who for one cause or another can not keep up, or are thrust out from among their fellows. They fall behind, and when they have been left far in the rear they lose hope and ambition, and give up. Thenceforward, if left to their own resources, they are the victims, not the masters of their environment; and it is a bad master. They drag one another always farther down. The bad environment becomes the heredity of the next generation. Then, given the crowd, you have the slum ready-made."

As far as the final remedy is concerned, Mr. Riis says: "Justice to the individual is accepted in theory as the only safe ground-work of the commonwealth. When it is practised in dealing with the slum, there will shortly be no slum. We need

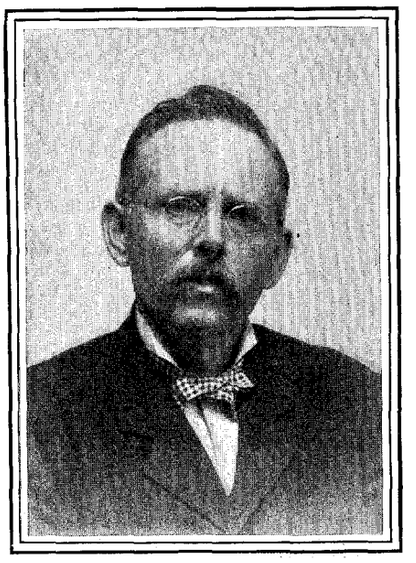


TYPICAL EAST SIDE TENEMENT BLOCK IN NEW YORK,

Where 2,500 persons have their "homes": the only playground of 1,000 children. (From a model of the block, exhibited at the Tenement House Exhibition.)

not wait for the millennium, to get rid of it. We can do it now." Mr. Riis dates the awakening of the civic conscience in New York from 1879, when the slum was arraigned in the churches and the story shocked people into action. Money was raised to build model houses, a bill was passed in spite of the opposition of the landlords giving the health authorities summary powers in dealing with tenements. But the landlords, with the help of the politicians, managed to transfer the whole assessment of half a million dollars for park benefits to the city, altho they themselves were the principal financial beneficiaries, through the rise of their land values. Then came the Parkhurst and Lexow disclosures, the era of Colonel Waring, and finally the return to Tammany rule which obtains to-day.

Mr. Riis considers the stretch which reform has covered in the past ten years a long one. Among the hopeful signs of the present he cites the tearing down of unsanitary tenements, the building of schools, the relatively clean condition of the streets, the making of public parks, playgrounds and play piers, the people's clubs, and the destruction of the police-station lodging-rooms which were always foul dens:



JACOB A. RIIS.

"Twenty-nine years have passed since I slept in a police-station lodging-house, a lonely lad, and was robbed, beaten, and thrown out for protesting; and when the vagrant cur that had joined its homelessness to mine, and had sat all night at the door waiting for me to come out—it had been clubbed away the night before—snarled and showed its teeth at the doorman, raging and impotent I saw it beaten to death on the steps."

Police-Commissioner, now Governor, Roosevelt abolished the police-station lodging-houses. The worst of the tenements have been bought up and torn down. "Bottle Alley" and "Bandits' Roost," "Bone Alley," "Thieves' Alley," and "Kerosene Row" all are gone; "Hell's Kitchen" and "Poverty Gap" have acquired the appearance of decency. But in spite of such improvements Mr. Riis is obliged to record that only the outworks of the slum have been taken. More tenements are being built every day on twenty-five-foot lots. The common type is the double-decker, and the double-decker is hopeless. He says:

"In 1880 the average number of persons to each dwelling in New York was 16.37; in 1890 it was 18.52. In 1895, according to the police census, 21.2. The census of 1900 will show the crowding to have gone on at an equal if not at a greater rate."

With all his delight in the reforms which have already been accomplished, and with all his trust in human nature, Mr. Riis is not unmindful of the present dangers of New York. He does not mince matters in describing the rule of Tammany, as it has returned to the city, since the overthrow of the administration of Mayor Strong. He writes: "The Health Department is wrecked. The police force is worse than before Roosevelt took hold of it, and we are back in the mud out of which we pulled ourselves with such an effort." In conclusion he appeals to the reforming power of human sympathy, to the humane touch. "When we have learned to smile and weep with the poor," he says, "we shall have mastered our problem. Then the slum will have lost its grip and the boss his job. . . . Until then, while they are in possession, our business is to hold taut and take in slack right along; never letting go for a moment."

It only remains to enumerate the practical measures which Mr. Riis advocates for eradicating the slum. In addition to the suggestions contained in this brief digest of his book, it may be interesting to refer to the address which he made in closing the

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Tenement-House Exhibition on March 24. As reported in the daily papers Mr. Riis said that the recommendations of the legislative committees of 1857 and 1867, made after investigating the tenement districts, hold good to-day. The remedies they suggested were the requirement that housekeepers or landlords live on the premises, and licenses restricting the number of inhabitants permitted to the tenements. A $2 license fee, Mr. Riis said, figuring on the basis of the present 40,000 tenements, would support the body of sanitary policemen necessary to enforce the law. Continuing, Mr. Riis said:

"Doubtless drunkenness ruins many homes, but friends, don't you know, I've seen ever so many homes which caused drunkenness. There is nothing, however, in the tenement-house desolation of to-day to compare with what existed forty years ago. Some day we'll put up a monument in this town for our first municipal saint, Colonel Waring. . . . . .

"In the first place the public conscience must keep the door open for constant discussion upon this vexed question. Secondly, we must compel the builder to understand that he is his brother's keeper, at least to the extent of not murdering him. For certainly to smother children is murdering them. Thirdly, the public conscience must enforce the law. The governor spoke of that in his address at the opening of this exhibition. That's what we most need in this town, friends—the enforcement of the law. . . . I am looking for great things from rapid transit—not up and down the island, but across the rivers on both sides. Then it must be that with the steam and electric transportation, and homes that will be built on Long Island, the tenement-house slums of New York will be relieved."

Mr. Riis's writings are sprinkled with epigrams. Here are a few of them:

"Vested rights are to be protected, but no man has a right to be protected in killing his neighbor."

"You have no more right to kill a man with a house than you have to kill him with an ax."

"Deal honestly with the boys of your slums or they will deal dishonestly with you."

"Egypt used to have the sacred bull. We have added stupidity. We have made the grass sacred. The grass is sacred, but the boy is not."

"The true work of reform is at the top, not at the bottom. The man in the slum votes according to his light, and the boss holds the candle."

"The boss is like the measles, a distemper of a governing people's infancy. When we shall have come of age politically, he will have no terrors for us."

"Charity in our day no longer means alms, but justice."

PROHIBITION IN TWO WESTERN STATES.

IN the first issue of Mr. Sheldon's Topeka *Capital* prominence was given to a statement from some of the leading citizens of Kansas regarding the working of the prohibition laws in that State. Governor Stanley and three ex-governors testify to the necessity of prohibition and to its success in Kansas. "If prohibition in Kansas has done nothing more than close the open saloon," says ex-Governor Humphrey, "it should have the support of all those who desire peace and good order in society." Ex-Governor St. John thinks that "license is a sin against God, and ought to be made a crime against humanity." Ex-Governor Morrill says that "one great benefit resulting from the prohibition law has been that it has made the liquor traffic disreputable and the use of intoxicating liquor unpopular," and Governor Stanley declares: "I have often said, and say yet, that I believe prohibition at its worst is better than high license at its best." A mass of testimony from well-known citizens, professors, lawyers, and clergymen, is printed to show that prohibition in Kansas has meant less drunkenness and higher morality in every grade of the community.

An equally encouraging account of North Dakota's prohibition laws is given by Judge Charles A. Pollock, of Fargo, N. D. Writing in *The Christian Endeavor World*, he says:

"The time was in the State when the liquor elements controlled the policies of the parties. That time has gone, and public sentiment is becoming so strongly in favor of prohibitory methods of dealing with the traffic that the politicians are discovering means to satisfy that public demand. At the last state election about 46,000 votes were cast. The Republican Party triumphed by 10,000 majority, having the following plank in its platform: 'We believe in the strict observance of all laws, and especially that no backward step should be taken in the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition law.'

"With such a record, the dominant party will hardly be expected to recede from its present position upon the liquor question.

"In my district, covering the counties of Cass, Traill, and Steele, during the license period there were about 125 saloons. Fargo, then a city of 6,000 inhabitants, had 41. There is not a saloon to-day in the entire district, and at this moment I am not aware of a single place where it is claimed there is a 'blind pig.' That there may be a few such places, I have no doubt; but, if they do exist, it is so under cover as to avoid the diligence of the officers. The law with reference to the sale by druggists for medicinal purposes is without doubt used in many cases to cover unlawful sales; but time and patience will eradicate that evil."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Boer generals have only to die to become immensely popular with the British.—*The Baltimore American.*

GENERAL BULLER would do well to fight shy of the little town of Fourteen Streams.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is asserted that the person responsible for Dewey's presidential aspirations is no gentleman.—*The Tacoma Ledger.*

THE loneliest man in Kentucky just now is the fellow who has not been suspected of killing Goebel.—*The Ohio State Journal.*

ROBERTS started for Pretoria yesterday. It is a long time until Christmas, but then the roads are bad.—*The Chicago Record.*

THE British have not fully decided what to do with Kruger, but they have some time yet in which to make up their minds.—*The Chicago Record.*

AS Mr. Shakespeare would put it, "Thrice must he be armed who hath his quarrel just over the line in Kentucky."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

UNLESS matters are carefully managed some ambitious person will arise and try to pose as the George Washington of Puerto Rico.—*The Washington Star.*

LI HUNG CHANG has acquired control of a newspaper in Peking, and may hereafter be properly referred to as a yellow journalist.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

"YOUR capital is not large." "But quite sufficient. You see, our business is peculiar in that it does not necessitate any evasion of the laws."—*The Detroit Journal.*

SENATORS who declare that the public mind will soon forget Puerto Rico and be fastened on something else, must contemplate doing something awful to the country.—*The Chicago Record.*

MR. CARNEGIE and Mr. Frick have set a good example in making peace rather than fighting their way to each other's pockets through the courts. They have compromised with at least a hundred millions of dollars at stake. Why can't men whose differences are measured by $50?—*The Springfield Republican.*

"HOW do you intend to treat the Puerto Ricans?" asked the friend. "We don't intend to treat 'em at all," answered Senator Sorghum. "We intend to keep 'em reminded that now and henceforth forever it's their treat."—*The Washington Star.*

TAKING UP THE FIRST INSTALMENT OF THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

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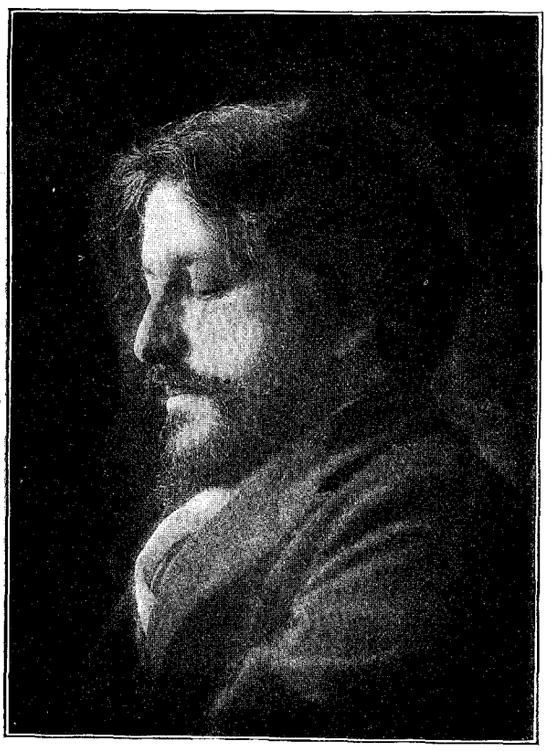
LETTERS AND ART.

THE LATE RICHARD HOVEY, AND "TALIESIN."

IT is believed by many that in the late Mr. Richard Hovey, whose untimely death at the age of thirty-five occurred last February, America lost a singer who might in future years have taken high rank among our leading poets. He was one of the most serious of our recent verse writers, and his ambition is known to have contemplated still higher flights than he had already taken in his most considerable poem, "Taliesin." A review of the latter work appears in *The Bookman* (April) by Mr. Curtis H. Page. "Taliesin" is a poet's poem, he says—or, to use Mr. Hovey's own phrase, a masque of art:

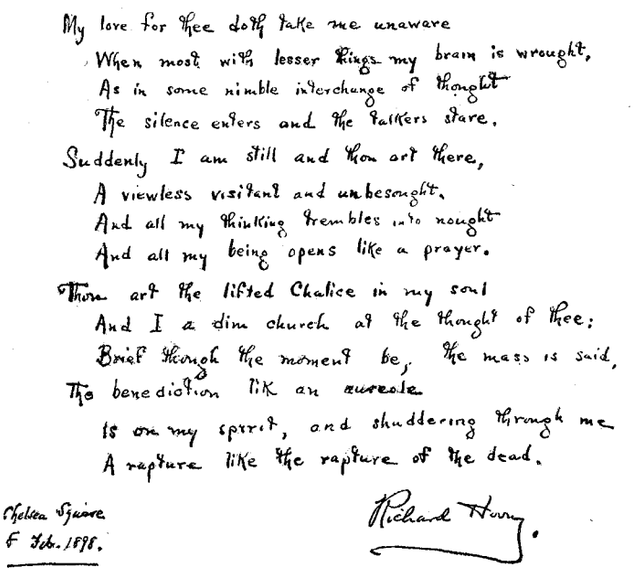
"As a part of his 'poem in dramas' on the Launcelot-Guenevere story, it introduces the second trilogy as the 'Quest of Merlin' introduced the first, and prefigures the Quest of the Graal, which is to be the subject of the following play, as the 'Quest of Merlin' foreshadowed the 'Marriage of Guenevere.' Yet in a way it stands alone, not only independent of the other dramas of the series, but apart from them, a symbolic Masque, a poem of poetry; it is also a presentation of life, but of life chiefly in relation to art and the artist. Perhaps for these reasons it may not make so broad an appeal as Mr. Hovey's other dramas, which present life more simply and directly. Yet it is in many ways his highest poetic achievement. Let me define more exactly, and not shun superlatives where they are needed as the only means of defining a unique work. It is the greatest study in rhythms that we have in English. It is the greatest poetic study



RICHARD HOVEY.

that we have of the artist's relation to life, and of his development. And it is a significant study of life itself in its highest aspirations.

"Three such statements as these about a new poem demand justification, which can be given only by presenting directly something of the poem itself. And the three elements are so inwoven into each part of the poem, and so interwoven with each other, that they must be presented simultaneously, in their development through the three Acts—or 'Movements'—of the Masque. At the beginning of the first Movement, Percival, who has set out on the Quest of the Graal, but knows not what path to take, meets in the enchanted forest of Broceliande with Taliesin, the poet, on his way to Arthur's court. Taliesin seeks counsel and teaching from Merlin, poet of the Druid years and prophet of half-forgotten nature-gods, who lies enchanted by sleep under the spells of Nimue, in the dim dream-forest. The voices of sleep would overcome Taliesin also, but at last he takes his harp and subdues them by his song—imaging into vivid expression,


My love for thee doth take me unaware
When most with lesser things my brain is wrought,
As in some nimble interchange of thought
The silence enters and the talkers stare.
Suddenly I am still and thou art there,
A viewless visitant and unbesought,
And all my thinking trembles into nought
And all my being opens like a prayer.
Thou art the lifted Chalice in my soul
And I a dim church at the thought of thee;
Brief though the moment be, the mass is said,
The benediction like an aureole
Is on my spirit, and shuddering through me
A rapture like the rapture of the dead.
Richard Hovey.

FACSIMILE OF RICHARD HOVEY'S MANUSCRIPT.
Courtesy of *The Bookman*.

in a lyric form of peculiar beauty, the fundamental thought of this first part of the Masque. It is the thought of the poet's instinctive relation to life and to his art; the thought that he must neither deny his temperament or his dreams or his inspiration, nor yet be possessed by them, but must possess and rule and shape and use them:

Yet still to you,
O dreams, I turn;
Not with a prayer,
But a bidding to do!
I surmount and subdue you;
Not without you but through you
I shall forge and fare
To the chosen bourne.

And, yet more, it is the thought of all our life in its relation to the universe, and of our lives in their relations to each other, through that dim under-world of instinct from which we are sprung, in which all love, all friendship, all knowledge, still take their rise and on which they still depend, even as the relations of star to star depend on the deep and vasty dark of ether through which their pulsing fires vibrate each to each:

O vast of Sleep
Wherein we grew!
Whence wrench by wrench
Self heaved its steep!
The bond abides;
Your mighty tides
Still clasp and clench
The soul to you.

In your darks indwelling
The lonely Mind
Regains its deeps. . . .

For save in you
(Strange under-life!)
We can but trust
If the world be true,
Or if our vision
Be but derision,
The smoke and dust
Of a phantom strife.

Oh, then, to gain
The eternal streams!
Nor fail as flakes
In the gulfing main!
No lordship losing,
To fare on fusing
The self that wakes
And the self that dreams!

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MISS CHOLMONDELEY AS A LITERARY ARTIST.

SINCE the success of her "Red Pottage"—the leading novel of the year in England—Miss Mary Cholmondeley is regarded by many critics as a serious aspirant for a high place among leading contemporary novelists. Her remarkable power in drawing character, her humor, and her sympathetic and intelligent touch are largely recognized; but in the important matter of her handling of the plot, opinion is not so favorable. In *The National Review* (March), the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton refers to the "hopeless framework" of "Red Pottage," and says:

"No one can help admiring the skill with which almost all the situations are treated, while resenting this very skill expended on such material. For the characters live and move, irritate and enchant, just as they might in real life; it is only the difficulties and complications that surround them which force an unwilling attention from the reader. Miss Cholmondeley has not allowed us to take refuge in a realm of romance and adventure where we can believe anything, but has selected the men and women we all meet, put them into drawing-rooms and hansom cabs, and then proceeded to weave round them preposterous entanglements belonging to a fantastic time. The result is a marred success, and is bound to be so, looked at as a whole. A writer like Hawthorne might have succeeded, but only because he would have shed over the whole story that atmosphere of mystery and unreality in the midst of every-day life, which perhaps among writers of English no one has ever done so well. . . . The first qualification for the novel of adventure is that its mechanism should be vivid and real, arresting the attention of the reader at once, by the tapping, say, of a blind beggar's stick, or the entry into Paris of a ragged gentleman on a wretched horse. But adventure as such—pure adventure—is very rare nowadays in London drawing-rooms, and if we are to believe in it, it must be given us in a different shape from Miss Cholmondeley's 'Red Pottage.'"

The reason why we revolt and refuse to accept Miss Cholmondeley's plot, says the writer, is because it is not a fitting stage for the characters, "who are supremely good," to perform upon. She continues: "Can there, in a sense, be any stronger praise than thus violently to take up the cause of these imaginary people against the person who created them? Lord Newhaven, Hester, the Gresleys, Dick, the Bishop, Rachel, Scarlett—they are one and all excellent, and drawn with that rare detachment and impartiality which betrays the observant and sympathetic attitude of the author." Mrs. Lyttelton concludes as follows:

"The reader very much hopes to meet Hester again in the next novel, which is going to be Miss Cholmondeley's greatest achievement. Next time she will surely give us a series of the events which come into the ordinary lives of the people she knows so well how to draw—we could never have too much of the Gresleys or the Bishop—the quieter, the more detailed the story the more we should love it. Miss Cholmondeley's real talent and power lies in the drawing of character with profound and witty comment, and this implies a long range of the greatest gifts—perception, humor, thought, pathos, emotion. If when she has got her people alive she will let them go, let them shape their own stories in common, every-day conditions, we shall be the richer by a beautiful and tender book, a book that will not merely amuse or interest, but will create and inform new sympathies and help its readers both to laugh and to cry."

LONGEVITY OF LITERARY MEN AND ARTISTS.

LONGEVITY as an index of literary usefulness is by no means conclusive, for a Keats, dying at twenty-five, is of infinitely more value to the world than a Tupper, who lived to be nearly eighty; but, in general, longevity is accepted as an index of the relative beneficence of different environments, and it is pleasant to learn that not only in the professions, but in the fine arts and literature, the average age is in this century far higher than in preceding times. In *The Forum* (February) Mr. W. R. Thayer claims that tho this has been called a degenerate age, in which people "live too fast," there is really no foundation for the opinion. Mr. Thayer gives a list of 46 poets who lived, on an average, 66 years. Among these are Landor and Manzoni, who died at 89, Tennyson at 83, Wordsworth at 80, Whittier at 85, Béranger and Browning at 87. Only seven of the forty-six writers failed to reach the age of 40.

Of 39 painters, only one died under the age of 40, while their average age was 66 years. The oldest of these was Cornelius, aged 84, and Watts, aged 80, while the youngest was Fortuny, aged 36.

Of 30 musicians, 4 lived to be over 80, 9 to be 70 or more, 7 to be over 60, while only 4 died under 30. The oldest of these, Auber, died at 89, and the youngest, Schubert, at 31.

Mr. Thayer, in conclusion, says:

"A general summary of all these groups and individuals shows that the average duration of life has been about sixty-eight years and eight months, viz.:

Summary.

	Average.		Average.
46 Poets	66	18 Philosophers	65
39 Painters and sculptors	66	38 Historians	73
30 Musicians	62	58 Scientists and inventors	72
26 Novelists	63	14 Agitators	69
40 Men of letters	67	48 Commanders	71
22 Religious	66	112 Statesmen	71
35 Women	69	Average, 68 years 8 months.	

"It may be urged that a considerable minority of these persons grew up in the eighteenth century and died before the distinctive conditions of the nineteenth century had full play. This is true; but on analysis we find that most of the long-lived belong to those whose career fell wholly within the nineteenth century. Roughly speaking, 1820 may be set down as the year when the general adoption of steam-power revolutionized methods of manufacturing and of travel by water; as early as 1840 railways were beginning to affect the distribution of population and of commercial products; by 1860 the electric telegraph had come into general use; and since 1860 one invention after another has helped to quicken the rate of speed at which society moves. Accordingly, we can say that the distinctive conditions of the century have been in full swing for nearly fifty years, and that, if injurious, their effects would be seen on the men who reached their prime about 1850 or subsequently."

HENRI DE REGNIER AND SYMBOLISM.

HENRI DE REGNIER stands, in the common estimate, as one of the most important figures of the symbolistic school. He is a poet of genuine power, but weird and pessimistic—a natural effect perhaps of his symbolism. He is a prose writer also, and many see in his work an imagination fraught with things eerie and grotesque, and resulting in an effect comparable to the vividness of Poe.

Before beginning the course of lectures on French poetry and the symbolistic school, for which he has lately come to America, M. de Regnier himself defined what he means by the term "symbolism." We quote his words as reported in a recent issue of the Boston *Transcript*:

"The point that many critics of this falsely called 'decadent' school have ignored is the fact that all true poets of all countries are more or less symbolists. It is not the actual, lexicographic meaning of the word that inspires the imagination, but the sound of the word itself or its peculiar significance in the phrase in which it occurs. Remember symbolism in poetry is not a means, but an end. The prose realist employs such words and in such a way as will best describe a thing or emotion as it actually exists. He neither invites the imagination of his reader nor leaves room for it. It is the function of the poet, on the contrary, to express his own emotions. He realizes that his ideas are beautiful. He would convey them to the reader as they are. It is then that the poverty of common speech forces him to place known words in uncommon sequence or to resurrect an archaism that his idea may be better expressed. He is in no sense an analyist of emo-

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tions, but an artist, pure and simple; his function is not with life and nature, but with the imagination."

In *The Bookman* (April), Jane Grosvenor Cooke enters into a more lengthy discussion of symbolism. She says:

"The symbolist shows that he is one by differing as widely as possible from every other symbolist—that is, he is determined to do exactly as he chooses, unfettered by traditional usage, and to express his own joys and sorrows and general impressions with all attainable candor and spontaneity. He is always introspective, reading his own weariness and impatience, his own rare delights and frequent recoils of dread, into his surroundings. Perhaps this intense individualism was the greater shock to the public for clashing directly with the prevailing naturalism. There was in it, too, an infiltration of foreign qualities, which accentuated its strangeness. There are many foreigners among the symbolists—Maeterlinck and Ghil, the Belgians; Merrill and Vielé-Griffin, the Americans; Vignier, the Swiss; Moréas, the Greek, and others, and they certainly have introduced some non-French ways of feeling. The mysticism and lack of lucidity which characterize symbolism are not French qualities, but acquired from abroad—from the dreamy and sensuous charm of English pre-Raphaelitism and from the minds of foreign stamp, which selected the French language as their means of self-expression. The symbolist does not expect always to convey a clear meaning, for he aims to suggest what is spiritual and illimitable, and this he can only do vaguely with his partial and limited means. It is the heart, not the mind, of things that he tries to probe, and all his effort is to suggest and convey emotion, not to state fact. He seems to possess abnormal faculties for seeing, hearing, feeling, tasting, and smelling, particularly for smelling, and his physical surroundings oppress his morbidly acute consciousness with their hopelessly ugly and sordid elements. So he is sad; and sad, too, because educated out of pleasant self-illusion. He still dreams, but with his eyes wide open and a mocking smile at his own folly on his lips. He avidly pursues material pleasures, but scorns himself for doing so, and makes constant demand for nothing less than ideal satisfaction. His ideal is vague, best summed up as beauty—beauty which is divine goodness and harmony and satisfaction—of which he catches tantalizing glimpses through partial manifestations, or rather symbols of it, furnished him by material fact."

The symbolist therefore is one who is self-centered; his poetry must be self-revelation, and as such can hardly fail to lack that universality which appeals to all and not to the few. Hence M. de Regnier depicts his individual as "an intellectual aristocrat." Miss Cooke continues, referring to M. de Regnier:

"There is something about this tall, young Frenchman, with his meditative, blue-gray eyes, his long, nervous fingers, his ease of bearing and gesture, which suggests acute and delicate sensitiveness and impatient disgust of mediocrity; and these dispositions characterize everything he has written. 'Any one who wanted to paint him so as to express his whole nature at once should show him descending the broad stairways of Versailles,' declares a fellow poet, Albert Samain. The poor, the humble, the ignorant, make no such appeal to his sensibilities as to those of François Coppée, for instance, and so far as possible he ignores those who must exist for the support of the intellectual *élite* to which he consciously belongs. His refinement isolates him. The human lives around him look sordid, trivial, ignominious, and he avoids contemplating them, and creates a misty dreamland for his aspirations. The fair green forest of his fancy is laced with devious footways, abounds with gleaming fountains and twilighted glades, and has nothing in common with primeval wildernesses. Here fair creatures and strange monsters, nymphs and fauns and satyrs, sport and sorrow; and here he wanders, a sad, inactive spectator of his own life, haunted by Hope and Memory and Regret, while sere leaves of dead illusions flutter down in a soft, continual shower."

This predominance of fancy, this isolation from all things worldly—where, afar off, the roar of humanity comes as a warning and as a deep, angry shriek of the brute in man's nature—this, it has been said, constitutes the characteristic note in all that Henri de Regnier writes.

As to his technic, it has been pointed out that independence marks his work. Miss Cooke continues:

"Much of his verse abounds in irregularities, which are certainly daring, but which under his skilful manipulation result in pleasantly novel and sonorous effects. He has expressed his opinion that, after all, it is the rhythm, not the number of verses, in a stanza which matters, and his original combinations of lines of varying length and most erratic feet are undeniably pleasant to the ear. Lately he has evinced a disposition to return to the ample and stately Alexandrine of French classicism, and has shown himself well able to make it a richly musical expression of his theme. There is a certain vastness in M. de Regnier's conceptions, something imposingly grandiose, suggesting the vague rhythms of waves and winds which the Alexandrine suits."

Thus the symbolistic school has what Matthew Arnold considers "the eternal note of sadness," but it has accomplished some positive results. "To be thoroughly in sympathy with it," Miss Cooke concludes, "requires a mood of mental leisure and a certain *blasé* attitude toward life, from which healthy men and women are usually safeguarded by intense interest in their own lives, an inalienable sense of responsibility and a utilitarian desire to extract the utmost good from the means at hand."

SARAH BERNHARDT IN "L'AIGLON."

THE renown of M. Edmond Rostand, and the marvelous success of his earlier work "Cyrano de Bergerac," made the production of his new drama "L'Aiglon" at the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt, Paris, an international event. With little or no exception thus far, the continental and British critics have spoken in terms of praise of the play and of Mme. Bernhardt's impersonation of the chief character, altho the consensus of opinion appears to be that the dramatist has not in this play reached the masterly heights that he attained in "Cyrano." The French dramatic critic of the London *Standard* (March 16) writes thus from Paris:

"The play is laid in Austria, between 1830 and 1832. It commences with a scene at Baden, a gay health resort situated at a comparatively short distance from the Austrian capital. It serves chiefly as a prolog for the introduction of the personages, of whom the most important, after the Duke of Reichstadt, are Flambeau, an old Grenadier Guard, who has succeeded in approaching his idol's son by getting engaged as lackey in the Schönbrunn palace to Metternich; the Emperor Francis; Marie Louise, the Duke's mother; and the Countess Camerata. There are in all no fewer than forty-nine personages whose names appear on the playbill, to say nothing of numerous other stage-walkers. The drama was, however, written especially for Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, and, therefore, has the defect or advantage of throwing every one else completely into the shade. For any one else the rôle of 'L'Aiglon' would be crushing; but Mme. Bernhardt's marvelous talent elicited loud applause from the house, which was crowded with dramatic critics and the *élite* of Parisian society.

"The second scene is in the Duke of Reichstadt's apartment at Schönbrunn, formerly inhabited by his father, Napoleon I. 'L'Aiglon' is not a prisoner, but yet a person who longs for liberty, and dreams of recommencing the *épopée* of his father. Several plots for his escape are made, and promise success, but he in the first instance puts off their execution, because he considers he is not yet sufficiently prepared for the grand and glorious part he wishes to play in the world. . . . . .

"In the fourth act there is a powerful scene between Metternich and the Duke of Reichstadt. Taking him before a mirror, Metternich tells the Duke to scrutinize his features and examine his pale face. Is that a Napoleon? No. Tho greatly afflicted by his examination of the reflection of his face and frail form, the Duke decides to attempt to make his escape by the aid of his friends. The last arrangements are made at a masked ball or-

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ganized by Metternich in the grounds of Schönbrunn palace. The Duke is to go to Wagram, where a horse will be waiting for him. When in the night he reaches the spot, accompanied by his faithful Flambeau, dressed in his old uniform of a Grenadier Guard, he, by his hesitation, compromises the success of the enterprise. The police arrive before he has mounted the horse which was to have carried him out of the reach of Metternich and toward France. The conspirators are allowed to withdraw without being arrested; but the Duke returns to Schönbrunn, nominally in command of the Austrian regiment of which he is colonel, and which had been sent to Wagram to facilitate his entrance into the palace without scandal. The last scene is that of the death of the Duke."

The final scene, which is pronounced by the Paris dramatic critic of the London *Times* to be wholly unique in literature, is thus described by that writer:

"It is the custom at the Austrian court that when a member of the imperial family receives the death-bed sacrament all the others should be present. But it is desired to conceal from the King of Rome the fact that his last hour is at hand, and a chapel has been arranged next to his bedroom. One of the young archduchesses comes to entreat him to accompany her to the altar. Napoleon II. refuses. It is this last communion which she begs him to accept. 'Why now,' he replies, 'for there is no member of the family present?' 'It is a favor that I ask of you,' she replies, 'and which you will grant me because I love you.' So the Duke allows himself to be led to the chapel. The doors are shut. At this moment the imperial family and Metternich appear in the bedroom. The court *huissier* informs him that Napoleon II. is about to partake of the communion; that, meanwhile, since it is impossible for him to look round, the *huissier* will open the doors, but that there must be complete silence, and that, once the communion accomplished, the doors would be closed and the imperial family must quit the bedroom. This, in fact, is what is taking place when one of the archduchesses, who is deeply in love with him, utters a cry of despair, and Reichstadt appears in the midst of the family. He understands. Marie Louise, in whom the sorrowing mother's heart awakes, sobs out, 'I don't want him to die.' But he dies, nevertheless, and under Metternich's eyes, while by his orders a colonel of the guards recounts the episode of the baptism of the son of Napoleon I. 'You regret nothing?' he asks of Metternich. 'No, nothing,' Metternich replies. 'I did it for the peace of the world, for the safety of the empire, for the Emperor.'"

All of the lines, says *The Times* critic, are of an extreme splendor, and all have the epic swing. As to Mme. Bernhardt, he writes: "She is herself, so to say, the entire piece; and when I say that never has her tragic genius reached such a height, I shall have summed up in a single word all that language can express of admiration."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the following description of the characteristically Gallic scene on the first night:

"The enthusiasm was immense. It was a triumph both for Sarah Bernhardt and for Rostand. All who are prominent in letters and in public life defiled last night before the actress and the author as they stood in the brilliantly lighted reception-room. Victorien Sardou, after the third act, threw himself into the arms of Rostand and kissed him. Coquelin ran up to Sarah's loge and embraced her. M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of the French Republic, accentuated his congratulations by pressing his lips to Sarah's hand. So did also the veteran General Saussier. Among those who thus expressed their congratulations in the form of kisses were Ludovic Halévy, Paul Hervieu, Henri Houssaye, Prince Murat, Count Robert de Montesquieu, General Zurlinden, and General Brugère.

"It was a sight to be witnessed only in Paris. The '*emballement*' was prodigious, and the enthusiasm was almost indescribable. At the close of the play, when, in accordance with time-honored French tradition, Sarah Bernhardt advanced to the footlights and in a firm voice said, 'The drama which we have had the honor of playing before you is by Edmond Rostand,' the author received a fresh ovation, and shouts of 'Rostand!' 'Rostand!' resounded on all sides, mingled with those of 'Sarah!' 'Sarah!' In short, there were all the elements that constitute a theatrical first night's triumph. But it should be recollected that this *élite* audience was stirred by its personal sympathy with Sarah Bernhardt and with Edmond Rostand, and was also keenly disposed toward the patriotic illusions of the Napoleonic legend. When, removed from this magnetic influence, one begins in cold blood to analyze the play, it is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation for all this enthusiasm. The writer put this question to Victorien Sardou, to Jules Lemaître, and to Félix Duquesnel, the incisive dramatic critic of the *Gaulois*. All three admitted that the enthusiasm was largely due to causes beyond the play itself, and could not be expected from any other audience but a French one."

THE MUSICAL IMPULSE THE BEGINNING OF ALL CULTURE.

HERBERT SPENCER, in a well-known essay, has undertaken to trace the beginnings of music; but, in the opinion of the English musical critic, M. J. Donovan, he has not taken a step beyond the crude physiological aspect, presenting music as simply a putting forth of nerve energy. Mr. Donovan now attempts (*Westminster Review*, March) to go back to the psychic impulse which he thinks must have preceded the physiological aspect, and to account for the origin of this impulse. In doing so, he finds that it is the very beginning of culture, the first phase of man's elevation from the brute.

History and even geology, Mr. Donovan thinks, help us little in such a search. Axes, arrow-heads, pottery, fishing-gear, and other implements of work abound in the remains of primeval man; but the only musical instruments found are "the supposed whistles made from the phalanges of the reindeer found in the caves of Perigórd and elsewhere, the flute-like tubes found in the caves of the Pyrenees by M. Piette, those discovered at Langerie Basse by the Abbé Landesque, and at Rochebertier in Charente by M. Fermond." And yet Mr. Donovan claims that the art of music not only "lies at the very root of all human culture in the earliest ages," but had its beginning even anterior to man's entrance upon the earth, in the play of brutes. He writes:

"Of course it may be, at first, a vague, far-off, slow-working motive; it may have taken long periods to become effective in creating during play a demand for rhythmic stimuli—a demand which would impel the playing brutes to bring their movements into rhythmic form. But, no matter how far below the plane of conscious effort the motive worked at first, if a playing brute once moved a muscle, let us say, stamped a foot, and *attended* to the muscular sensation of it, or the sound of it; if a brute once *attended*, and stamped again, and *attended* again to the succession of stamps, at that moment the great obstacle to the free output of nervè-energy in play would be in some degree removed, and the motive to *attend* again would be established. Thus would begin that growth of rhythmic movement and sound which we call the art of music, thus would begin that unique sort of pleasure which is brought into existence while we *attend* to rhythmic movement and sound; thus our race must have learnt to attend to constructed rhythms until this act of attention became as natural to man as the breath of life; so natural, that the infant is capable of it long before it is capable of any other act of attention; so natural, that it is no easy task for a sanguine theorist to separate the act of attending to musical constructions from the pleasure of music in order to show that this pleasure may be simply the animal delight of play; only in music it has become specialized in its great reservoir of constructed rhythms."

Among primeval men, the "musical" results at first achieved in a similar way might be the veriest wildness and have turned him into a yelling, leaping monster. The rhythmic excitement of savages encourages this supposition. But when the next playing mood came, the movements would again become rhythmic, "the spur for seeking absorption of attention being always the psychological motive." "Thus, slowly but inevitably," Mr. Donovan adds, "would be established the first condition of education from brute to man, thus would be built the first schoolhouse wherein the brute attention could be broken from the slavery of brute instinct and appetite."

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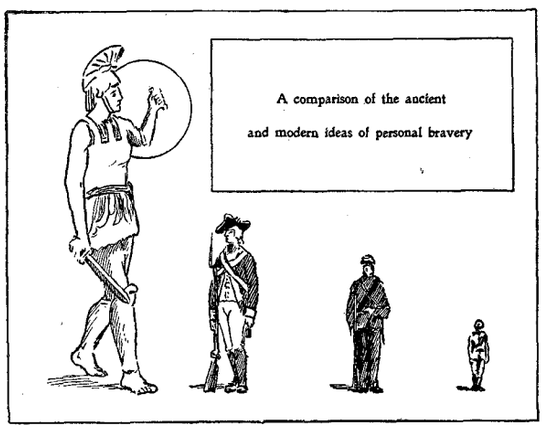
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SOME ORIGINAL IDEAS IN WARFARE.

THE present struggle in South Africa is regarded by M. Bloch, the Russian writer, as confirming in all important particulars the contentions of his recent work. This was brought out in a recent article translated for these columns. But according to Hudson Maxim, who contributes to *The Home Magazine* (April) an article on "The Warfare of the Future," M. Bloch's



COMPARATIVE LOSSES IN BATTLE IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

In the times of Cæsar about fifty per cent. of the participants were killed. In the Napoleonic wars about twenty-five per cent. were killed and wounded, in the Civil War about twenty per cent., and in the British Boer War less than ten per cent.

views on the impossibility of war could only be sustained by an acknowledgment that there is at present no war at all in South Africa. The very existence of the Anglo-Boer conflict negatives the thesis that war has now become impossible, altho it may confirm many other statements of the Russian writer. Warfare has certainly, however, taken on new and terrible aspects. Mr. Maxim, who has contributed not a few inventions to this end, describes some of them in the article to which reference has been made, and outlines others that are not yet perfected. In the first place, Mr. Maxim is of the opinion that the present field siege-gun is capable of great improvement. He says:

"A gun could be made, weighing no more and costing no more than the present seven-inch howitzer now used in the United States service, and which, instead of throwing a bursting charge of only ten pounds of black powder, would throw a projectile carrying a bursting charge of fifty pounds of high explosive—five times the quantity of explosive that is now thrown—and the high explosive being four times as powerful as black powder, it would equal in force 200 pounds of black powder, and the projectile would have an explosive energy forty times as great as it now has. This could be accomplished by making the gun longer and increasing the caliber without increasing the weight, and by employing a specially made progressive smokeless powder, which would exert a comparatively low initial pressure and maintain it well up to the muzzle."

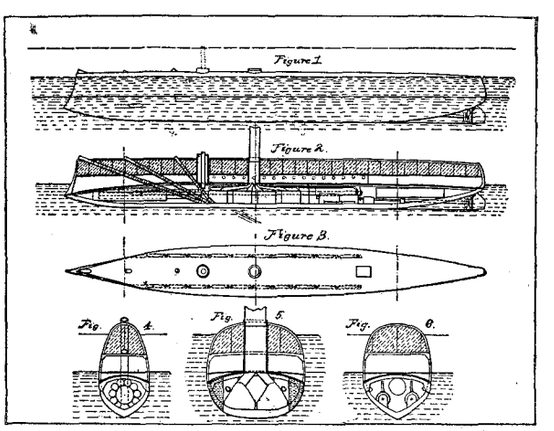
Mr. Maxim believes that larger siege-guns may be made in segments, starting with a breech-piece and a thin, rifled tube, upon which wire-wound belts or rings could be forced and secured by strong longitudinal stay bolts. The gun might be further supported by an independent structure, similar to the long pneumatic guns erected at Sandy Hook. Torpedo-guns could thus be made to throw 500 pounds of high explosives beyond the range of any field siege-gun now in use. Mr. Maxim believes that the production of a veil of smoke in front of an enemy's position will be specially provided for in future warfare. Projectiles could be thrown carrying from 100 to 500 pounds of smoke-producing materials, and smoke-producing torpedoes may likewise be used with effect for the production of dense smoke to veil flanking movements of an army in battle, or in covering a retreat. "The ink-fish," says Mr. Maxim, "is a good illustration in nature. He covers his retreat with a cloud." The writer goes on to say:

"Projectiles, or aerial torpedoes, carrying from 100 to 500 pounds of sulfuric anhydride, might be employed. The anhydride might be carried in metallic capsules, packed in an outer shell or casing similar to shrapnel. By a small bursting charge of explosives the capsules of sulfuric anhydride would be scattered over a large area. Let each capsule be provided with orifices, so that, upon striking, it would fume off and send up a dense and heavy vapor of concentrated sulfuric acid, which would blind and singe and burn men in trenches or behind breastworks, and force them from their positions. The cry will be raised that such warfare would be barbarous and would not be permitted; yet, while some ugly wounds would be inflicted, especially when a capsule should strike and enter the flesh of a victim, in the main the effect would be not the production of a large number of severely wounded or slain, but a forced abandonment of positions."

In general, the prohibition of the throwing of poisons by international law is regarded by Mr. Maxim as not likely to be obeyed in future warfare. He says:

"It is sufficient only for us to recognize the fact that internationl laws, like spiders' webs, are made for the authors of those laws—made to bind the weak, while the strong can break through.

"We may confidently expect the employment of the most efficient means for securing the salvation of a nation when her salvation shall come to depend upon the use of those means, bombs charged with 500 pounds of such substances as cyanide of arsenic, hydrocyanic acid, etc., carried in a similar manner as that already described for charging with sulfuric anhydride. Such quantities of such poisons, thrown upon fortifications or trenches, would produce enormous volumes of heavy, poisonous vapors, which



THE BATTLE-SHIP DESTROYER.

Fig. 1 is a side view of the battle-ship destroyer, partially submerged for action. The highest water-line shows the boat completely submerged, while the lowest water-line in the figure shows the boat in cruising position. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section. The ports are seen in dotted lines and the three torpedo guns in section. Fig. 3 shows the tubes carrying automobile torpedoes. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are cross-sections.

would hug the earth, filling rifle pits, trenches, and depressions with very rapid and widespread destruction of life. Thrown into cities, such bombs would prove exceedingly disagreeable.

"A torch bomb could be made by charging a projectile with calcium carbide and water, with an igniting device and burner, and means for bringing the water in contact with the carbide for the production of acetylene. Bombs could be made which would upon striking throw up a flame to a distance of ten feet, and which would, for ten minutes, give off a most dazzling light."

Some other "improvements" suggested by the author are a magnified kind of shrapnel in which each bullet is replaced by a separate explosive shell; the use of dynamite for digging trenches by planting and exploding cartridges in earth; and a submarine

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battle-ship-destroyer, which he proposes to drive at high speed through the water by the combustion of an invention of his own, which he has named "motorite." To quote his description:

"Long candles or rods of a self-combustive material, similar to smokeless powder, a foot in diameter, solidly encased and sealed in steel cylinders a hundred feet long, would be ignited at one end, and as the sides of the rods would be protected from ignition, they would continue to burn only from one end, and the heat would be utilized to evaporate water, and the steam produced and the products of combustion together would be utilized directly upon powerful turbines, the exhaust gases escaping at the rear beneath the water; or the smokestack port might be opened, and the exhaust conducted through it to the outer air.

"In a vessel of the size described, thirty cylinders 100 feet in length could be provided and filled with solid rods of motorite a foot through. The motorite contained in one of these cylinders could, under a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, burn for more than an hour, and the products of combustion, together with the steam generated, would supply to the turbines 23,000 pounds of mixed gases and steam per hour. At the rate of 23 pounds of steam and gases per horse-power hour, this would develop 1,000 horse-power for that time. If half the number of cylinders were ignited at once, 15,000 horse-power would be supplied for two hours. If the whole number were ignited, then we would have 30,000 horse-power for an hour.

"By increasing the pressure slightly, the rate of combustion could be doubled or quadrupled, and 60,000 horse-power could be furnished for half an hour, or 120,000 horse-power for fifteen minutes.

"Motorite would prove expensive fuel, as it would cost about $2 per horse-power hour, and it would, therefore, cost about $60,000 to run the boat for an hour with 30,000 horse-power. Altho expensive, it might enable the attainment of results which would make even this expense not worth considering."

The armament of this craft, Mr. Maxim tells us, would consist of two lateral submarine tubes 150 feet long, each charged with ten automobile torpedoes, with means for successively discharging them rapidly. The torpedo-throwers need not throw far, and the pressure, therefore, would be low. The torpedoes could be charged one upon another like the balls of a Roman candle. The discharge would be controlled from the lookout tower by an electrical keyboard, and could take place so rapidly that the operator could discharge 500-pound torpedoes as fast as a typewriter can strike off the letters of the alphabet. Says the inventor in conclusion:

"A few thousand dollars expended by some government in the construction and testing of this battle-ship-destroyer would save very many millions, and, perhaps, an empire. Were the French or Germans to recognize in time the import of this invention and proceed at once with its construction and trial, and then follow with a few of them, they might, as a reward, wrest from England the mastery of the sea. It might even be in the power of little Holland to become again Queen of Neptune's domain."

Does Worry Cause Insanity?—The popular modern notion that worry is at the bottom of most of the nervous troubles of the present day is negatived by the observations of Dr. Clouston, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In an address at the annual meeting of that institution recently, he held, according to an account in *The Hospital*, "that purely mental and moral causes played a comparatively small part in the production of insanity, as compared with causes which were bodily and physical. In only 11.5 per cent. of the cases they had had to deal with had trouble and anxiety or mental shock produced the disease. The remainder of the great mass of the cases were due to causes acting on the brain through the body—drink, faulty development, gross brain disease, strong hereditary predisposition, child-bearing, and such-like causes; and as showing how mental troubles were caused by bodily disease, he said that the recent epidemic of influenza had caused more insanity than all the public and private anxiety in connection with the war." "These remarks," *The Hospital* goes on to say, "have a very definite bearing on preventive measures. Without doubt the present generation is apt to coddle its nerves, and almost to plume itself on the delicacy of its organization. It is widely held that so great is the influence of worry in the production of nerve disease that those prone to nervous breakdown should be in every way protected from irritating and disturbing influences. The medical profession is not entirely without blame in this matter. The phrase, 'it is worry, not work, that kills,' has received high and wide professional sanction, and it is to be feared that we are far too ready to prescribe a placid mental life rather than a rigid bodily regimen. But we can not get out of the old philosophical dictum which sums up so much in the few words, *mens sana in corpore sano*, and we find the spirit of the old adage breathing in what Dr. Clouston says about the bodily origin of so much of the insanity which we meet with on every hand. He says that the only two great methods to lessen the nervous disturbances in civilized societies are (1) to live according to physiological and moral law, and (2) to arrange suitable marriages."

RELATION OF ELECTRICITY TO MATTER.

THE question, "What is electricity?" really means in most cases, "What is electricity's relationship to matter?" To explain an electric charge is to explain what happens to the material body that is charged; and to understand an electric current, we must know what occurs in and around the material conductor. An interesting theory of this relationship, developed chiefly by Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge University, England, has been noticed from time to time in these columns. It is continually being put into new literary shape and has now reached a stage where it may be grasped by one not an electrical expert. An explanation is made in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in a series of editorial paragraphs, some of which we quote below. Professor Thomson's theory is based on the fact that he has evidence, as he believes, that the masses of flying matter constituting the cathode rays in an excited Crookes tube are much smaller than the atoms of chemists and physicists; and that these smaller "corpuscles" of different substances seem to have similar properties. Thus a corpuscle of hydrogen does not appear to differ from a corpuscle of nitrogen. Says the editor of *The Electrical World*:

"This theory, if it continues to gain favor and support from the accumulation of experimental evidence, bids fair to revolutionize our preexisting ideas concerning matter and its electrical properties.

"It had until recently been supposed that matter could not be divided more finely than into molecules, and that these were chemically divisible into atoms. But the atom was the end of all dissection, while an atom of iron was absolutely and completely distinct from an atom of some other substance, such as lead. Now it would seem that we can tear off minute chips from atoms, and that the chips so torn off lose identity and can not be distinguished from one another. Of course, the suggestion naturally follows, as a matter of speculation, that if we could tear off a sufficient number of chips from the atoms of any substance, it might be possible to rearrange or reconstruct the chips in a new way, and possibly produce an atom of a different substance; or, in other words, that the process of tearing chips away from atoms is analysis of matter into 'protyle,' or the mother substance from which all chemical elementary substances may have been originally constructed."

Professor Thomson's last paper, which appears in *The Philosophical Magazine* (December), is an attempt to show that matter exists in an ionized condition, or electrified state, in the cathode rays, in the neighborhood of an active incandescent lamp filament, and near the surface of a metallic reflector immersed in gas, upon which ultra-violet light falls. In each of these different cases he calculates the electric charge, and on comparing the charge of a gram of negatively electrified matter in cathode rays with that shown by Faraday's researches to be carried by a gram of hydrogen in an electrolyzed solution or plating bath, he finds that while in the latter case it is in inverse proportion

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to the electrolytic equivalent in the former, the charge per *gram* is constant, and about seven hundred times greater. To quote further:

"The question which arose from this result was, Whether the charge which an atom could carry in a cathode ray was greater than that which an atom could carry in an electrolyte, or whether the charge was the same in both cases, but the carrier was only a corpuscle in the cathode ray, and a full-sized atom in the electrolyte? To answer this question Professor Thomson undertook to measure the charge produced by ultra-violet light on a zinc plate by a very pretty but intricate process, which involves the production of an artificial rain cloud in a chamber illumined by ultra-violet light shining on a zinc plate near the top of the chamber."

The result showed that the charge carried by an ion, the unit of matter considered in its action toward electricity, is always the same, whether the ion be in the electrolytic solution or in the cathode ray. It is the mass of the ion which changes, and this mass must, therefore, in the last-named instance be about seven hundred times smaller than a mass of the atom. In other words, in this case the material carrier of the electricity is a mere chip, or, as Professor Thomson called it, a "corpuscle." From these results some remarkable inferences are drawn. First, an atom is made up of many equal corpuscles, of which the hydrogen alone contains about seven hundred. Electrification of a gas consists in the detachment from its atoms of chips carrying a negative charge. In the electric decomposition of solutions (as in electroplating) the charged chips move and the atoms may remain at rest. More than one chip may be detached from an atom, but the force required is increasingly hard in each successive, case and generally the number is small. Friction possibly electrifies substances by rubbing off chips from the atoms. *The World and Engineer* says in conclusion:

"No doubt many consequences will be found to flow from the theory if it once takes deep root in experimental verification. The principal idea is that a definite group of corpuscles produces a non-electrified atom, and that the destruction of this fabric by the removal of a corpuscle immediately leaves the fabric positively, and the corpuscle negatively, electrified. This is a sort of reversion to the Franklinic doctrine of electrical fluids that can not fail to interest the student. It is also interesting to contemplate a Crookes tube as a protyle factory; but the process of manufacture must be so slow that concrete protyle does not seem yet attainable."

A NEW FIGURE AMONG FRENCH SCIENTISTS.

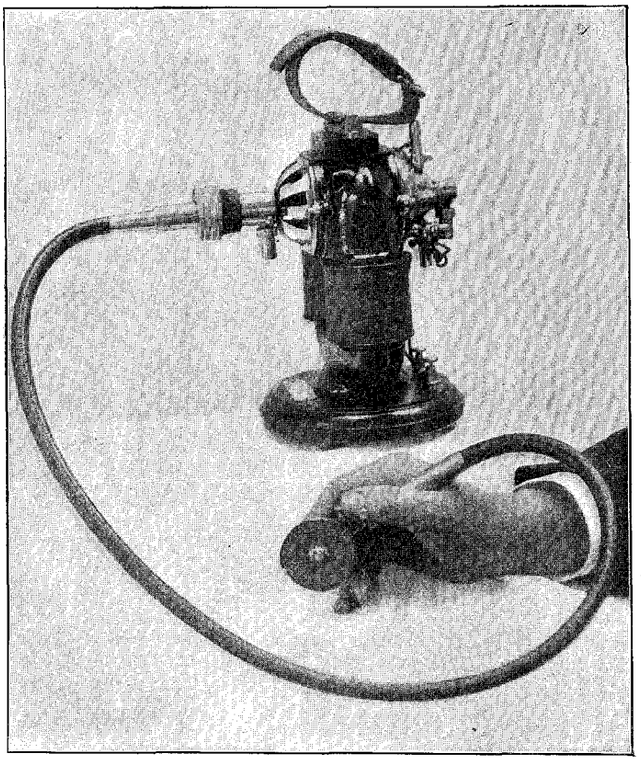
AN octavo of 800 pages bearing the formidable title, "The Constitution of the World," and bristling with formulæ and figures, has just been published in Paris. The author is a Frenchwoman nearly eighty years old, an invalid for years; and her book, according to Emile Gautier, who writes of it in *La Science Française* (March 16) is "one of the most powerful and original of the twenty-five last years of a century that has seen Lamarck and Renan, Humboldt and Proudhon, Littré, Darwin, and Spencer." The author's name is Clemence Royer, and tho unknown to the mass of people, even in her own land, she is, says M. Gautier, "one of the most extraordinary figures of our time," while her book is a "systematic *résumé* of the labors of a career consecrated wholly to science in its most transcendental and delicate phases." She was the first to translate Darwin into French; and France, according to her eulogist, owes its knowledge of the great English biologist wholly to her lucid commentary on his work. She has written widely on such different subjects as geology, esthetics, ethnology, astronomy, and comparative physiology, and is even more convincing and clear as a lecturer than as a writer. Of her scientific attitude, M. Gautier says:

"Many great minds, with Auguste Comte, have recoiled before the unfathomable difficulties of the universe, which seemed to them too high, too complex, or too arduous for feeble human intelligence to solve. Clemence Royer has none of this timidity. 'Nothing,' she says, 'is unknowable, save what does not exist; nothing is incomprehensible save the contradictory, that is to say, the impossible.' In what follows she goes forward for 800 pages with marked energy, decision, and nervous force to attack the problem both mathematically and experimentally, balked by no obstacle and treating in turn of the constitution of matter, of atomic and etheric dynamics, of the inner mechanism of energy, of the vital process, and of the evolution of the worlds, in an alert and limpid style whose brilliance illumines with unexpected clearness the profound gloom of the well whence scientific truth has risen with so great difficulty."

There may be but a few hundred persons in the whole world, M. Gautier thinks, who will read and understand Clemence Royer's book; but even so its goal will be attained. The spectacle of an aged woman, in poverty and retirement, writing such a book as this, is one to make every man of science thrill with sympathy, all the more that her ideas may be too deep or too high to affect the ordinary course of scientific thought.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE application of the electric motor to small implements continues to extend. It is even finding a field of usefulness in surgery, as a motive power for instruments required in the mechanical work of that profession. The accompanying illustration shows a saw, operated by an electric motor, for use in operations where a hand-saw has been employed to cut bone, etc.



A MOTOR-DRIVEN ELECTRICAL SAW.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

This rotary surgical saw is thus described in *The Electrical Review*, March 21:

"The motor, . . . running at 2,200 revolutions per minute, develops in the neighborhood of one-tenth horse-power. It is arranged to be held in the hand of an assistant by means of the leather strap shown in the illustration, this construction enabling

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the assistant to follow the surgeon about who is using the saw as may be necessary for the purposes of the latter. The current is fed to the motor through a double push-button, such as is used with electrolier fixtures, so that holding it either in the same hand used to carry the motor or in the other, the assistant can instantly start or stop the saw as required. Attached to the motor shaft is a flexible spiral coil incased in a braided sheath, the whole being three feet long. This enables the utmost freedom of movement on the part of the operator, who holds the saw in his right hand as shown. The saw is not directly connected with the end of the shaft, but is attached to it through a right-angle bevel, so that it operates in a plane parallel with the end of the shaft. This is for greater convenience in handling the saw as it puts it in a better position for use.

"This machine has already found an extensive use in several of the larger hospitals in New York City, and has proved of value in severe operations where the shock attending the use of the slower-acting hand-saw has frequently proved fatal to the patient. In the difficult operation of craniotomy it has found especial use, and has made a good record in both this and resection operations. The whole apparatus weighs about 12 pounds and is thus easily carried by the assistant, who stands near the operator."

CAN OVEREATING PRODUCE CANCER?

THE theory is advanced by Sir William Banks, in a recent series of lectures delivered before the British Medical Society, that overeating, or even a "high standard of general nutrition," may predispose to cancer, which he believes to be eminently a disease of the healthy and robust. Thus abundance of food, which is a result of national prosperity, and on the whole a powerful factor in the improvement of public health, is not without its drawbacks. "More than one hygienic prophet," says *The British Medical Journal*, in a note on the subject, "has lately uplifted his voice in warning as to the evils of overfeeding," and Sir William but adds one more reason for deploring and discouraging it. Says the writer of the note just quoted:

"The theory is not altogether new, but it undoubtedly acquires new strength from the adhesion of a surgeon of his experience and sagacity. He points out that the increase of cancer coincides with an increase of food throughout the country [Great Britain]. Ever since the passing of the Corn Laws, he says, bread has been cheap and plentiful, while during the last twenty years the importation of animal food from other countries has been enormous. The increased wages and emoluments of all classes in this country have enabled them to purchase freely of the best there is to be had in the whole world of things to eat and drink. Our working classes fare admirably. Our better classes eat infinitely too much, especially of animal food partaken of at breakfast, lunch, and dinner. But for the athletic tendency of the age and the general passion for games and exercises which pervades all classes, this over-stuffing must have proved very dangerous. Sir William Banks is pretty well convinced that, when a man is over forty-five, excess in food is perhaps worse for him than excess in drink, and believes one of the results of too much nourishing food is the production of a widely spread, second-rate kind of gout, of a different type from the acute and furious attacks produced in former days by the copious drinking of beer and port wine. Sir William Banks is distinctly of opinion that it has also to do with the increase of the constitutional tendency to cancer. The theory is supported by the fact that the increase of cancer in males has been more rapid than in females. And it is precisely the male population that eats heavy food in ever-increasing quantities, whereas the female remains much as she was before in this respect."

The Risks of Siphons.—The common siphon-bottle is by no means as innocent as it looks. We are told in *The Scientific American* that the ordinary charging pressure is from 120 to 150 pounds to the square inch, and when a bottle so charged falls a few feet the jar is liable to cause an explosion. The same result may occur by exposure to heat. *The Druggist's Circular*, in a recent article on the risks of the siphon, cited several cases of the kind, and recommended that a special warning label setting forth the risks of handling siphons be placed on every bottle. "The moral obligation to protect one's fellows from danger is obvious enough, and pharmacists and others who sell siphons could readily force the bottler to affix such labels. The siphon should always be carried by the head. Children should be specially warned to do this because they are apt to find the bottles heavy and clasp them close to the body. Sudden changes of temperature should be avoided, and the cold bottle should not be grasped with the hand. The courts seem to have always held in siphon accidents that the bottler was responsible, if there was the slightest defect in the siphons or the slightest carelessness in handling them. The driver of a wagon containing filled siphons was delivering some of them to a customer; one of the bottles fell and struck the ground where it burst into fragments, striking a man in the face, permanently impairing his vision. A suit was brought against the manufacturer whose wagon was delivering the water. A verdict of $3,000 damages was obtained. The case was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the judgment was affirmed."

A Shell Searchlight.—Recent experiments at the naval proving-station at Indian Head may obviate the necessity of using the searchlight on shipboard on occasions when it is desired to "pick up" objects within a limited distance and yet conceal the ship's position from an enemy. "The invention," says *The Marine Review*, "consists of a shell filled with gas. When the shell explodes it illuminates a considerable area. Its one weak point is that so far no shell has been found with walls sufficiently heavy to stand the shock of explosion required to project it more than a mile or two. Four-and 6-inch rifles have so far been used in the trials, and the best results secured have been with a shell that explodes and sets the fuses burning when one mile distant from the ship. Lieutenant Strauss, who has charge of the station, has made some very successful trials with the invention recently, and is encouraged to believe that if a shell can be made which will stand the shock of exit from the rifle and at the same time will explode at the proper time, a light can be produced that will answer many purposes of the searchlight and have the advantage of not disclosing the precise locality of the vessel firing the torch. Its usefulness would be apparent in a closed harbor, where it might not be advisable to use a searchlight at all times. After the tests have been concluded at Indian Head, several specially made projectiles, filled with the new invention, will be sent to some of the ships with a request that they continue the trials when practicable. It is believed that a shell can be manufactured capable of discharging the explosives at a distance of at least five miles."

SCIENCE BREVITIES,

CORKS that have been steeped in vaseline are an excellent substitute for glass stoppers, according to *The National Druggist*. "Acid in no way affects them and chemical fumes do not cause decay in them, neither do they become fixed by a blow or long disuse, which latter fact will be appreciated by those who often lose time and temper by a 'beastly fast stopper.' In short, they have all the utilities of the glass without its disadvantages."

"THE pathology which new conditions of life is ever creating," says *The Lancet*, London, "tends more and more toward conditions where the absence of sleep may play a prominent causative part. We improve our sanitation and our general hygiene, and we abolish the plagues of our forefathers; but we work our nervous systems more in a day than they did in a week, and we fall victims to insomnia and the whole train of nervous disorders in which worry, overwork, and want of sleep occur as etiological factors. Sleep all men must have who use their brains much, and especially all men whose work is associated with extra worries."

REGARDING the present remarkable demand for copper, an American authority is quoted in *The Mining and Metallurgical Journal* as saying: "The consumption of copper in this country, as well as abroad, is phenomenal. As this is the electrical age, copper is being put to new uses every day, and the demand is naturally large. The product of the various mines throughout the country has been sold months ahead, but the demand appears to be as pronounced as ever it was. England is now in the market for a large amount of American copper, thousands of tons of it being required for war purposes. Germany and France are also buying liberally. The demand from the latter country can be traced to the construction of telephone systems in the various countries. Germany needs it for traction and manufacturing purposes. It is estimated that one third of the entire copper production of the country is now being exported."

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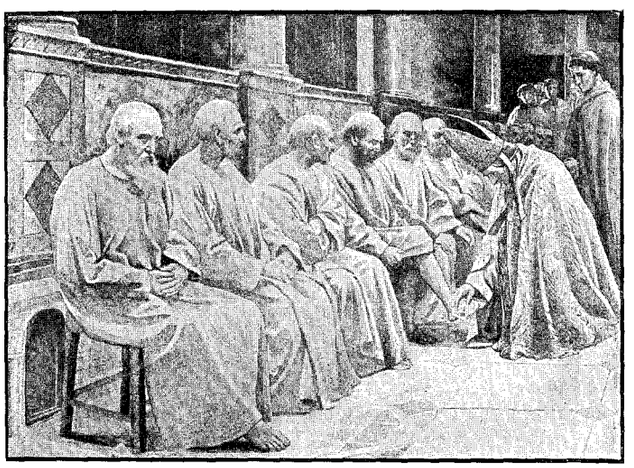
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SOME EASTER CUSTOMS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

EASTER, perhaps more than any other religious festival of the year, has been prolific in symbolic customs and popular observances. The astronomic significance of the day, as the date of the vernal equinox, when the sun crosses the celestial equator and rises after a period of apparent decline, now as in pagan antiquity, forms the basis of many of these customs, entwined often with distinctively Christian meanings. In the word "Easter" itself we have the name of the Teutonic goddess Eostre, closely associated linguistically with the Anglo-Saxon word "east," the Latin "aurora," and the Greek ἠώς, meaning dawn, the time of resurrection of the sun-god from the dead. In *The Quiver* (London, April), Mr. B. Fletcher Robinson tells of many of these curious Easter rites and customs. The Easter egg is, he remarks, a survival of the old legend of a bird changed into a hare in the spring, and the hot "Easter cross buns" are a relic of the cakes offered to Eostre—afterward marked with the sign of the cross to destroy their pagan significance.



CEREMONY OF THE "WASHING OF FEET" AT ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

Some of the Russian Easter customs are particularly interesting. Mr. Robinson writes:

"Until a few years ago, a Russian breaking the great Lenten fast of seven weeks was punished not only by religious penances, but by a heavy fine levied by the police! Much could be written of the magnificent ceremonies that fill the Holy Week in Moscow, that ancient city, the center of national and religious life among the peoples of the Czar. The crowds that throng the churches look faint and wan from their long abstinence and exhausted by hours of kneeling, for no seats are allowed. The Monday of the week sees the preparation of the *myro*, the so-called holy oil used for the baptism of children, the consecration of churches, and the coronation of the Czar. In cauldrons of silver and gold the oils and spices simmer, while priests slowly stir it and read prayers without cessation. Into it finally are poured a few drops from the holy flask, brought from Constantinople when the Greeks fled before the invading Turks. Before the holy flask is half-emptied it is always refilled with the fresh *myro*, the idea being that thus there is always a minute portion of the holy oil that it originally contained left within it.

"With Good Friday, mourning falls upon churches and people. Lights are extinguished, black is everywhere seen, the bells are silent. An embroidered tapestry of Christ is carried and laid in a coffin amid solemn chanting. As Saturday evening draws on a look of expectancy is seen on every face. The churches are crowded with silent worshipers. Shortly before midnight the tapestry is removed from the coffin. A priest approaches it and signifies that it is empty. Then a procession moves round the building chanting in low voices. They go, or so the ritual runs, to see 'where they have laid Him.' At last twelve strikes, and a wonderful scene occurs, that can but faintly be realized by those who have not witnessed it. '*Christos voshres*' ('Christ is risen!'), cries a priest, and the people echo the cry. The members of each family embrace. '*Christos voshres*,' say strangers to each other, the answer being '*Vo istiné voshres*' ('He is risen indeed!'). Meanwhile the priests, in their most gorgeous robes gleaming with cloth of silver and gold, march round the churches singing triumphant hymns. Without, the bells clang out, the cannons thunder a salute, the houses and streets are illuminated. So Easter Day is welcomed in with the Greek Church."

The Western Church also has its ecclesiastical and popular Easter rites. Chief among them is the ceremony of "washing the feet," performed on Maundy-Thursday in many of the great European cathedrals, and in not a few Roman Catholic churches in this country. In former days, the king performed this humble rite, in memory of Christ's last evening with His disciples. James II., not a particularly humble scion of the Stuarts, was the last English king to perform it. In Austria, however, it is still kept up with great pomp by the aged Franz Josef. Mr. Robinson says:

"Surrounded by the chief of the Austrian nobles in the gorgeous robes of their various orders, he walks through the streets of Vienna to perform the *Fusswaschung*, as the ceremony is called. In Jerusalem, the Patriarch washes the feet of pilgrims, presenting to each a wooden cross some seven inches high with spaces left for relics—a most valued possession. In Venice the *Lavanda dei Piedi* is performed by the archprête in the Cathedral St. Mark, that glorious building in which the exquisite and fantastic are carried to the point of sublimity. Under the wonderful mosaics of the middle nave a space is cleared, and to the benches there set out come hobbling thirteen old men in what can best be described as long white dressing-gowns. Each of them removes a stocking. Then, accompanied by a train of priests and acolytes, comes the archprête and seats himself in a great gilded chair. A sort of apron and sleeves of white linen drawn over the hands are then slipped on to preserve his valuable robes from the slightest stain, and, rising, he passes down the line of old men, dabbling a little water on each foot out of a golden ewer, and wiping the spot with a towel. While the old men are putting on their stockings, he washes his own hands with a marked thoroughness, and the ceremony is over. Impressive it may be, but the humility of the archprête is not peculiarly obvious, either in the actual performance of the ceremony or in his general bearing."

Even in England, some ancient popular Easter customs still linger. Of the custom of "lifting" on Easter Monday and Tuesday, once well known in the north of England, together with some other similar superstitions, Mr. Robinson writes:

"It was performed by two lusty men joining hands across each other's wrists, and then, having made the person to be heaved up sit upon their arms, they lifted him three times into the air. This custom had, undoubtedly, originally been intended to signify the joy of the people at the Resurrection of our Lord."

DR. McGIFFERT'S WITHDRAWAL.

THE various assertions and counter-assertions regarding Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert's relation to the Presbyterian ministry which have been made during the past month have been somewhat confusing. Now, however, according to an "authenticated interview" in the New York *Tribune*, Dr. Birch, the prosecutor of the heresy case, says that Dr. McGiffert has decided to withdraw from the Presbyterian ministry, and has actually sent a letter to the moderator of the New York presbytery asking that his name be erased from its roll of membership. From this "authenticated interview" (which is, however, a report rather than an interview, in form at least), we quote as follows:

"Dr. Birch regards this [Dr. McGiffert's withdrawal] as a victory, but he will be quiet and dignified about it, believing that

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he will thus do more for the cause he has been fighting for than he would otherwise. When Dr. McGiffert withdrew it was a tacit admission—and everybody will understand it in this way—that he could not refute the charges made against him. He and his friends must have read the appeal very carefully for it was absolutely unanswerable. . . . . .

"As for Dr. Birch's plans, he will act firmly, giving up none of his rights, but, for all that, with a Christian spirit. The appeal will be considered by a judicial committee of the General Assembly, and if it is decided to be in order, as it will be, it will come up for consideration. It will doubtless be entertained, for everybody will wish the case settled. Then Dr. McGiffert having decided to withdraw, the case against him will drop. Whether Dr. Birch will insist on action against the New York presbytery for dismissing his charges against Dr. McGiffert, I do not know. But I am sure that if the General Assembly shows a strong desire to drop it, Dr. Birch will not be insistent, for the history of the controversy will go on the records, and Dr. McGiffert will have withdrawn."

The Outlook (undenom.), commenting on the report that Dr. McGiffert will transfer his membership to the Congregational Church, says that, "in the latter denomination, as indeed in almost any of the larger Protestant denominations except the Presbyterian, he would certainly be warmly welcomed." It regrets Dr. McGiffert's withdrawal, but says that he can not be expected to maintain the battle for "liberty of prophesying" unaided: "We doubt whether that battle can be won in this great historic church so long as the present subscription is required to a creed which, interpreted in its most natural sense, no longer expresses the conviction of more than a very small minority in that church. It is not certain that Dr. McGiffert's proposed withdrawal will give the church the peace for which it sighs."

BISHOP POTTER ON THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SINCE Bishop Potter's return from the Orient in the latter part of March, the newspaper press has been giving much attention to his views upon the military and civic situation in the Philippine Islands. In *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., March 31), Dr. Potter gives the results of his observations of religious life in the archipelago, in the form of a reprint of his official report to the Joint Commission of the House of Bishops on Increased Responsibilities. The report is signed by both Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, who accompanied the bishop as his secretary. The report of the two clergymen is a severe arraignment of the ecclesiastical policy pursued in the islands under Spanish domination. The writers say:

"The religious situation in the Philippines is such as was to be expected in a colony of Spain. She has stamped her ecclesiastical traditions, narrow, intolerant, and often corrupting, wherever she has gone, and she has gone almost everywhere, among all the various islands of the archipelago, great and small. Worst of all, her religious orders, except perhaps the Jesuits, have robbed the people, wrung from them their lands, and taxed the administration of the sacraments and ordinances of religion with a scale of exactions and impositions at once scandalous and outrageous. No marriage, *e.g.*, can be celebrated by a priest of the Roman obedience, without (*a*) a certificate from both parties of baptism; (*b*) of confirmation; (*c*) of a confession to a priest immediately preceding the marriage; as well as a certificate of marriage, all of which must be severally and separately paid for, and for which the charge is in each case from $5 to $8. It is only necessary to visit the Philippine Islands to see, in the obvious and extreme poverty of the great mass of the people their utter inability, ordinarily, to pay any such charges; which charges are fixed by the archbishop, who, it is understood, divides their proceeds with the clergy who collect them. It need not, therefore, surprise any one acquainted with the facts, that thousands of the people are living practically in a state of concubinage, in which, to their honor be it said, men and women maintain, generally, conditions of marital fidelity, and in which, curiously enough, they are not refused the greater sacrament.

"An ecclesiastical discipline which permits such wrongs not unnaturally permits others of even larger proportions. One wonders, as he hears the history of long-continued wrong and robberies by means of which the friars have dispossessed the Filipinos of their homes, seized their lands, and practically driven them forth, under the pretext of exacting the church's dues, whether those who have done these things could ever have read the burning language of the Hebrew prophet addressed to men of their type! It is no wonder that at last an outraged people revolted, and that, having appealed in vain to their own civil government for either protection or redress, they should have risen against their oppressors. As your representatives are preparing these words they have read the summary, which has only just reached them, of the report of the American commissioners to the Philippines, and they are thankful that at least it recognizes the relation of these great wrongs to the situation which, when the arms of the United States came to the Philippines, they found there. If we are to retain these islands, and the undersigned are constrained to own, however they may differ from any of their associates as to the wisdom of originally entering upon them, that no other course seems for the present open to the United States, *these wrongs and the righting of them lie at the foundation of the whole Philippine problem.* It will be a colossal blunder if any delicacy as to the policy which may affect or offend a particular vote, important to any political party, is allowed to obscure the facts, or to paralyze our action. We must do justly in the Philippines, or God will have no use for us, and our presence there will inevitably redound to our national dishonor."

This arraignment, it will be noted, applies more especially to the ecclesiastical traditions of Spanish Catholicism. Elsewhere in the same paper, the bishop discriminates between Spanish and American Catholicism, and even questions whether it will be wise for the Protestants to send missionaries in case the Roman Catholics of America obtain control of church affairs in the Philippines. Bishop Potter writes:

"Is it worth while to send missionaries to the Filipinos? Are they not largely, as we have been told, a Christian people, with churches, schools, ministers of religion, and the like? Is it worth while to intrude upon them teachers and teachings which they have been taught to regard as of the devil (some of the recent *pronunciamentos* of the archbishop of Manila are in this connection, and to American ears, literary curiosities), and so to begin the work of a higher civilization by inflaming religious prejudices and by awakening violent religious controversies? I confess it seems to me that this will be a question for the Filipinos as American citizens, themselves, to answer. If they want such teachers, then certainly under our system of government they are entitled to have them, and no wise administration, under whatever pretext, will attempt to interfere with their doing so. Already, as Chaplain Pierce has told church people in the East, there is a remarkable interest in the work of the church not only among Filipinos but among Chinese and others; and the church has qualifications for mission work in those islands which other Christian bodies have with rare magnanimity recognized. But beyond what is already under way, a denominational propaganda of various types would at present be only misleading and confusing. The Filipinos must first understand what Americanism means. They are at present so largely in the dark as to our institutions and those great ideas of political and religious freedom upon which they rest, that the perfectly well-meant, but not always just or considerate presentation of the truth by those whose attitude is one of strong antagonism to the teachings and institutions of Rome would only be inflammatory and unsettling, and might end in a situation in which the illusions of the old faith had been destroyed without the substitution of anything better. If something of the larger and freer spirit of the Roman Church as it exists in the United States, in the case of many members of that communion whom I am so fortunate as to count as my friends, could find its way into these new possessions of ours, it might be better adapted to the situation existing there than something more radical and destructive, and, at any rate, it would prepare the way for that temper of toleration and free inquiry in

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which we Americans are wont to find, in this connection, our largest hope. But meantime it ought to be distinctly understood that henceforth in the Philippines any man may worship God according to his own conscience, and, if he is so minded, may invite others to unite in doing so with him."

The Rev. Dr. Grant, in a recent speech in Cooper Union (New York *Tribune*, April 2) threw further light on the difficult points involved in church property in the Philippines, and the power of the friars. He said:

"The real question in the Philippines is the land question. On the one hand, the Filipinos have been robbed of their lands by the friars, and on the other they fear that they will not come back into possession of them under the American administration of affairs. They also fear they will be taken from them in future by great syndicates. Some great ecclesiastics have said there was no hostility to the friars among the natives, yet in one of the first Filipino proclamations it was proposed to abolish all religious orders. And why, if there is no hostility, did the friars, when ordered to go back to their cures by the Archbishop of New Orleans, why did they not go back? They are in hiding. From the beginning in the Philippines there has been a contest of civil and ecclesiastic authority, the ecclesiastic power constantly trying to down the civil authorities, and generally succeeding. Annually the Archbishop of Archial used to spread the Spanish flag in front of the Cathedral, and then invite the governor-general down to see him walk over it. It was a case of the church against the state. Any attempt of the civil authorities to benefit the natives was foiled by the ecclesiastics. The Filipinos were thus between two grindstones.

"No wonder their attitude toward the United States has been a hostile one. American Catholics wish to expand, I believe, and grow strong in the state. The Catholics in the Philippines desire to grow strong at the expense of the state and dominate it. To drive or attempt to drive the friars back to their cures will cause the people to leave the Catholic Church in the Philippines, will continue the war, and is almost equivalent to taking sides with the insurgents against the United States."

Public opinion as represented in the press inclines strongly against the friars, altho they have some defenders. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (March 30) says:

"If we had no other authority than that of Bishop Potter for the statement that the chief grievance of the Filipinos arose from the oppression of the friars it would be discredited. Bishop Potter belongs to one Christian sect and the friars to another. But every one who has made any serious study of the situation in the Philippines has reached the same conclusion. We believe that Catholics as well as Protestants agree that the friars have betrayed their trust. The cure of this evil is a duty which we do not think the Catholics in this country will regret. In fact, their past conduct has been such as to warrant the conclusion that they will cooperate with the Government when it attempts to make that separation of church and state which must exist in all territory over which the flag flies. It may take some time to bring this about, but we hope that it may be done without unnecessary friction and with an appreciation of the fact that the abuses of which the friars have been guilty have been part of the general abuse of power that has characterized Spanish rule in the colonies. The evil is one of race rather than of religion. The church has had to work with such material as it had, and, unfortunately, some of it was pretty poor. Under the new *régime* all sects will stand on an equal footing in the Philippines, and those which best meet the needs of the situation will be the ones which will thrive. There is certainly room enough for all forms of Christian work."

The Springfield *Republican* (March 25) says:

"Unless the United States clips the wings of the religious corporations, the war may go on indefinitely. On the other hand, does the Administration dare to expel the friars and confiscate their estates, as the Filipinos of all classes desire? In his recent speech in the Senate Mr. Lodge hinted strongly at such a confiscation when he said: 'The land, which belongs to the people, and of which they have been robbed in the past, should be returned to them and their titles made secure.' But Mr. McKinley's Paris treaty contains clauses which seem to insure to the orders the permanent possession of their great landed properties, through possessory titles if through no other. As for the continued residence of the friars in the islands, the President's inborn love of compromise will incline him to avoid so radical a measure as their expulsion from the archipelago. The final outcome, therefore, is in utter darkness; but the prospect is that war in some form will continue so long as the United States seems to the natives to be protecting the religious orders in their old position of spiritual and economic power."

The Advance (Congreg., March 29) says:

"Evidence is strong that an exceedingly grave mistake was made in the Paris Treaty when the monastic orders were guaranteed possession of all the ill-gotten accumulations which they had filched from the Filipinos by a system of legalized robbery. The extortion and tyranny of these Roman Catholic orders was the principal cause of the original uprising of the people. This is the testimony of Professor Worcester of the two Philippine commissions, of Mr. A. G. Robinson, the correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, and of many other observers. . . . There is a grave problem here which our Government has hardly touched, or, if it has touched it at all, only to the further injury of the people and of our cause."

Christian Work (Evangelical, March 29), referring to the well-known letters of Mr. Robinson, mentioned above, says:

"In his last letter to that journal [the New York *Evening Post*] he sums up his experience in Luzon by saying that the chief resistance of the Philippines to the United States has been due to the desire of the inhabitants of the island to be rid both of the economic exactions and of the administrative tyranny of the monastic orders. This opinion is shared by almost all who have intelligently observed the condition of the islands. It is charged that General Otis has carried out through the entire period of his command an administration which has favored these orders. The Government at Washington, for some reason not clearly understood, has never been decisive in dealing with them. Great doubt exists whether the title by which friars claim great tracts of land is legal, and there is no reasonable doubt that it is open to moral challenge, for reasons already presented in this journal. This especial phase of the question has not received the attention that it should both from Congress and the public press, due to the extreme reluctance shared by both of discussing subjects connected with the Roman Catholic Church. But as the facts come to be fully understood it becomes a very grave situation that must be faced and determined."

On the other hand, *The Sacred Heart Review* (Rom. Cath., March 24) says:

"The people who think that the property held by the religious orders in the Philippines should be confiscated by the United States will receive very little comfort from the statements made by the Rev. Joseph Algué, S.J., in *The Independent* of last week. Father Algué, who is at present in Washington, having come to this country from Manila, where he had lived for many years, for the purpose of presenting a mass of scientific information concerning the Philippines to the Government, contradicts the assertions made by so many Protestant writers regarding the fabulous value of the friars' property in the Philippines, and says:

"'In regard to the estates of the orders, they have a good title to their property. . . . There is,' he says, 'a prejudice against religious bodies having property which is not shown against individuals. A man may be worth a million dollars in land, but nobody objects if he has a good title; but let religious orders own a large amount of land by an equally good title and there are many who want to take their property.'

"In this last sentence Father Algué states exactly the mental attitude of many of those Americans who are at present clamoring for the robbery—to put it plainly—of the religious orders, who, in spite of all the calumny that has been leveled at them, are still recognized, by those who have studied the question sanely and soberly, to have been the civilizers and the Christianizers of the Philippines. Land trusts and combinations, no matter how extensive may be their possessions and unjust their operations, are looked upon as perfectly natural; but for a Catholic religious body to own property, tho it be used in the cause of civilization and of Christianity, is more than some of us can bear."

The Ave Maria (Rom. Cath., March 31) says:

"No doubt there are stray black sheep among the clergy of the

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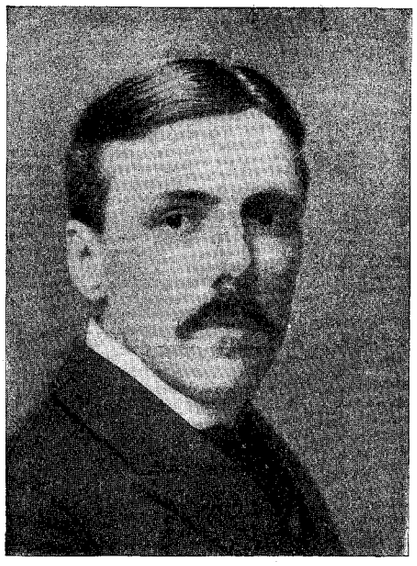
Philippines, and they are opposed by good Catholics there for the same reason that good Catholics everywhere oppose renegade priests. We have strong reasons, however, for thinking that the number of these unfortunates is smaller in the islands than in many other countries. A correspondent in Manila, whose occupation brings him in daily contact with the clergy, assures us that the Franciscans and Dominicans there are just like the Franciscans and Dominicans in the United States. . . . . .

"No doubt there is rottenness in Manila, but most of it is imported. To the calumniated friars the Filipinos owe all the civilization they possess, as well as their stanch morality. Bigoted profligates have been forced to admire the one and the other."

DR. HILLIS ON CALVINISM.

THE heresy bacillus to which we have already alluded, and whose habitat appears to include countries so far apart as Germany, England, and the United States, and sects so varying as Roman Catholicism, Anglicanism, Presbyterianism, and Methodism, has claimed another victim in Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the successor of Beecher and Abbott in Plymouth Church.



REV. DR. N. D. HILLIS.

Dr. Hillis's sermon arraigning the Presbyterian doctrine of foreordination to everlasting damnation has aroused great attention. On account of criticisms of his course by the Chicago presbytery, of which he has been a member, Dr. Hillis has now resigned his ministry in the Presbyterian Church, and is now a simple layman, or, as he numorously puts it, a man "without any ministerial standing," altho he remains pastor of Plymouth Church, which is Congregational in its affiliations.

In his sermon (New York *Evening Post*, March 27) Dr. Hillis said:

"On one page Jonathan Edwards says: 'God holds the unconverted over the pit of hell, as much as one holds a spider or a loathsome insect over the fire, and from time to time the generation in darkened lands, without temple, without Bible, without religious teacher, are swept into the future as the housewife lifts the lid from the glowing coals and sweeps flies into the flames.' And to-day one of our greatest denominations still includes that tremendous statement in its confession of faith, saying that certain men and angels are foreordained to everlasting death, being 'particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished,' and every young man who enters the Presbyterian Church has to solemnly swear to believe and teach this frightful view.

"And every attempt to revise and expel that statement from the creed has been successfully combated by a majority that wishes to retain the doctrine. It would seem that if men believed it reason would be shaken to its foundation. It would seem as if a man would prefer to be burned at the stake rather than hold, or assert, or charge such infinite cruelty upon the all-merciful and all-loving God. The day the scholastics wrote that chapter in the Confession of Faith they got the devil confused with God. What! Read the story of Christ's life, love, suffering, and death, and then charge God with 'particularly and unchangeably designing' the majority of His children to eternal torment? I would rather shake my fist in the face of the Eternal, and fling every vile epithet toward His stainless throne, where eternal Mercy sits with the world's atoning Savior, than lift my hand with that creed toward God's throne and affirm that I taught or believed it. For the man who does believe that hideous doctrine the hour of judgment has now come. His sun is already darkened; his moon is turned to blood; his stars have refused to give their light."

The portion of the Westminster Confession against which Dr. Hillis directed his criticism is the chapter treating "Of God's Eternal Decrees," which is as follows:

"By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished.

"Those of mankind that are predestinated unto life, God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to His eternal and immutable purpose and the secret counsel and good pleasure of His will, hath chosen in Christ unto everlasting glory, out of His mere free grace and love, without any foresight of faith or good works, or perseverance in either of them, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving Him thereunto; and all to the praise of His glorious grace.

"As God hath appointed the elect unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto. Wherefore they who are elected being fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ, are effectually called unto faith in Christ by His Spirit working in due season; are justified, adopted, sanctified, and kept by His power through faith unto salvation. Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified, and saved, but the elect only.

"The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of His own will, whereby He extendeth or withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, for the glory of His sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of His glorious justice."

Secular press comment is for the most part very scathing in its judgment of this Calvinistic doctrine. The Brooklyn *Citizen* says:

"Now, does anybody out of a madhouse really believe this? Do the president and faculty of the McCormick Theological Seminary believe it? That God created men and deliberately, before their creation, decreed that they should be damned to all eternity, and then with a dissimulation worthy of Satan sent His own Son into the world to redeem the world, that through Him all men might be saved? Who in his senses can accept such self-contradictory nonsense? . . . . . .

"The criticism about Dr. Hillis's theology by the rigidly orthodox will prove unfortunate—for them. The standards they are seeking to maintain belong to the world's list of disregarded statutes and formulas that it is not the habit of mankind expressly to disannul, but that by unanimous consent of the intelligent are abandoned to die."

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, thinks that Dr. Hillis, in thus violently repudiating this doctrine, threw himself open to objections from those who uphold it, and that he should not have resented their defense of Calvin's faith and the official creed of Presbyterianism, as an "attack" upon himself. Referring to Dr. Hillis's letter of resignation sent to the Chicago presbytery, *The Eagle* says:

"We admire the eloquence and the earnestness of Dr. Hillis's letter. If the situation in theology or in the ministry was what he thinks it is, we would agonize with him. But we do not think it is that any more than we think that the representation of extreme emotion on the stage is the real thing. It is well that the presbytery of Chicago voted to put the letter in cold storage for a fortnight, and appointed a committee to feel the pulse of the situation, take its temperature, give to it cooling and nutritious food, sequester it from distracting surroundings, and report the result two weeks hence.

"By that time the presbytery may feel no necessity to conclude

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that Dr. Hillis's arraignments are correct. They may grant to him a release in the same courteous spirit with which a host would accept the regrets of a guest at his inability to be present on a stated occasion, or they may ask him to stay in their fellowship, without prejudice to the views which he advances in his letter, but with pointed dissent from the views which, between the lines of his letter, he may seek, or may seem to seek, to fasten on others."

The New York *Mail and Express* (April 2) says that the question at issue is not one of free speech, in which we all believe:

"No one is obliged to connect himself with the Presbyterian Church, or with any other church. All the denominations are open to him where to choose. But when he has made his choice, and as a condition precedent to membership has subscribed to a certain creed, a certain confession, he has made a committal out of which springs a duty. That duty is allegiance, fidelity to the church of his unintimidated choice so long as he retains his membership. No one questions his right to assail it as earnestly as did Dr. Hillis when he opened his batteries on the Westminster deliverance. But does not a decent respect for the proprieties suggest that resignation should precede objurgation?"

The New York *Sun* (April 1), ever valiant in the cause of orthodox doctrine, says:

"Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn, for example, is horrified by the doctrine of election of the Westminster Confession, yet without it that whole standard of faith would fall to pieces. He would follow only the example and teachings of Jesus, but he relegates Jesus to a merely human place by the methods of his criticism of the faith in which he was reared. That also is the consequence of the teachings of Dr. Lyman Abbott and all his school, including the ecclesiastic who has contended in *The Sun* that 'all things that are good in any man are divine.' The authority of Christ's teachings is thus placed in their intrinsic merits simply, like those of Mohammed, Confucius, or any modern philosopher, and they are opened to criticism accordingly. If that is the view of the church, or if it is a view tolerable by the church, the complete reconstruction of creeds and of theology has become necessary, and in honesty it ought not to be delayed."

The Independent (undenom., April 5), referring to this statement of *The Sun*, which it calls "the brightest of our New York daily papers," which "has much to say about theology, tho so little about religion," remarks:

"It is not unusual to hear such declarations that if one doctrine of some theological system goes, the whole body of faith goes. The proof that the above statement is not true appears under the old rule, '*Probat ambulando*,' test it and see. The Methodist Church is the proof. It rejects the doctrine of election, and yet the whole standard of faith has not fallen to pieces. The Methodist Church holds nine tenths of the Westminster Confession, all of it that is of any great importance. One is inclined to suspect that the person who says that if the doctrine of election goes, the whole Confession goes, has never read it. Methodists are excellent Christians, as good believers, and as soundly orthodox as are the Calvinists, and yet they reject election."

The Presbyterian (April 4) takes Dr. Hillis to task as follows:

"Dr. Hillis is an attractive preacher, but he is neither an original nor a logical thinker. He has always shown liberal tendencies, and now that he is the successor of noted predecessors, he seems to spread his wings and make a display. . . . . .

"What right has a man to be a minister in two denominations at one and the same time, or a member of a Presbyterian presbytery and of a Congregational association? Is it not time this double denominational connection should cease; or if it is to continue, that the minister occupying so anomalous a relation shall show such respect for the bodies according him this privilege as not to assail them doctrinally or organically, in private or in public? A fine sense of propriety and honor, if not of justice, would dictate this."

New York's Churchless Avenue.—Third Avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, New York, possesses the questionable distinction of being without a single church along its entire length. Within a space of seventeen blocks, however—the section between Forty-second Street and Fifty-ninth Street—there are sixty-five bar-rooms of various sorts, either independent drinking places or grocers' bars. A writer in *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York, March 1) says:

"The state of things morally and spiritually in the district may be gathered from the following facts: Of these 65 liquor-selling places about 40 are so-called 'hotels,' paying their tax of $800 a year, and running practically day and night, week-days and Sundays. Forty each paying $800—$32,000 tax; 40 each paying $1,500—$60,000 rent; 40 each paying $2,000—wages to bartenders and other help—$80,000 help; 40 each averaging $3,000 a year—profit, gas, fire, etc.—$120,000 profits. The remaining 25 saloons and liquor-selling grocers, in tax, rent, help, and profits, must take in about $5,000 each—$125,000. The yearly drink bill of this short section of seventeen blocks on Third Avenue—$417,000. Counting the average weekly earning of the customers of these places at $15 a week, or, say, about $700 a year, and counting that each customer spends only one fourth of his earnings for drink, we have 3,000 of such customers necessary for the support of these 65 drinking-places for one year. Then, counting 5 persons to a family for each of these 3,000, we have a total of 15,000 people affected in a direct way by the liquor traffic of this small section of Third Avenue."

THE PASSING OF THE SHAKERS.

ONE of the most interesting of the minor Christian sects appears about to pass out of existence. According to recent returns, the Shakers, who in 1870 had eighteen communities with about nine thousand members, have now shrunk to hardly more than one thousand souls. New members are seldom received from the world, and, owing to the Shaker belief in strict celibacy, there is no chance for accessions from within. Were it not for the considerable commercial value of their community properties, which, besides farm lands, consist of various manufactories, it is believed they would have disbanded before this. A writer in *The Interior* (Presb., March 29) gives the following particulars concerning the peculiar ordinances of these people, who, it will be remembered, figure prominently in Howells's "The Undiscovered Country":

"Everybody has heard of the Shakers, but not one in a thousand otherwise well-informed Christians could tell off-hand what is their origin, belief, or aim. They are the oldest of our communistic societies, and were founded by 'Mother Ann,' who was born in Manchester, England, in 1736, and died in this country in 1784. She was one of the most erratic of the Quakers in their most erratic days. Her followers learned to regard her as a second incarnation of Christ. The particular tenet which came to be considered their distinctive characteristic was the belief that only by living the life of a celibate could one be restored to the proper relation Godward. Those who joined 'Mother Ann' in her belief and joined in her peculiar modes of worship were noted for 'unusual and violent manifestations of religious fervor.' As her converts were at first wholly from the ranks of the Friends, or Quakers, they came to be called 'the Shaking Quakers.' This was popularly abbreviated to simply 'the Shakers.' They call themselves 'The Millennial Church, or United Society of Believers.' Besides accepting the strictest celibacy, they practise the community of goods, holding all their possessions in common. Their first family home was built in 1785, and four or five years later they had eleven communities in operation. New Lebanon, N. Y., has been their best known establishment, and from it have gone forth their chief articles of trade, garden seeds, and family remedies. The world has taken little interest in the strange medley of mysticism they have taught, but has been curiously attracted by their peculiar method of worship, which reminds one of the old Pyrrhic dance of the Greeks or the more modern rhythmical movements of an Indian corn festival. They practise neither baptism nor the Lord's Supper, following in this the customs and convictions of the Friends, from whom they constitute an off-shoot. They hold certain views as to the intercourse of the living with the dead, which reminds one of the teachings common among the Spiritualists of the '50's."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE official explanation given for Her Majesty's visit to Ireland is that the Queen is so deeply moved by the courage and devotion of the Irish troops that she wishes to give some mark of her gratitude and favor. High hopes have been expressed in the English press of the results to follow this visit. *The Daily Mail* (London) says:

"With Her Majesty's supreme capacity for doing the right thing at the right moment, the Queen visits Ireland early in April. . . . She has also been pleased to order that in future the Irish regiments shall wear a sprig of shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. These two things will do more to bring Celt and Saxon together than untold years of legislation or agitation."

The Times says:

"We cannot doubt that the masses of the Irish people will cordially appreciate the spirit in which the royal visit will be made. Their Queen goes among them as the representative of no party and of no political cause. She goes as the head of the empire, irrespective of the distribution of political power among its different portions and provinces, and she may be honestly and fervently welcomed by all Irishmen who do not wish to sever 'the golden link of the crown.'"

The Irish are nevertheless warned that they must not hope for political advantages from this visit. "We do not expect that the Queen's visit will heal political differences; it is non-political," remarks *The St. James's Gazette;* and *The Spectator*, referring to St. Patrick's Day, when sprigs of the shamrock were worn by many in London, says:

"That there is a distaste for the Irish character in this country we should be the last to deny, for the national characters are different, and the incurable defect of Englishmen is lack of sympathy for anything different, or even comprehension of it; but the distaste vanished for the time as if it had never existed. . . . The truth is, the people, who, partly owing to the change introduced by deep-sea cables, have watched this war as they have never watched any war, were profoundly touched by the devotion and daring of the Irish regiments, reconsidered in a moment many prejudices, and were delighted to be led by the Queen in expressing visibly their friendship for those whose conduct they so admired. . . . The emotion may be evanescent, tho men are slow to forget stories of derring-do, but that it flashed across the nation is proof sufficient that the dislike in which the Irish believe is but superficial, and might under favorable circumstances altogether disappear. It is a little difficult to love one's friends just after they have been saying they had rather be rid of you, but it is possible to appreciate their worth even then, and there is no foundation for liking better than full appreciation. That appreciation is just now so strong that it would of itself be fatal to Home Rule. It is the useless partner one lets go, not the partner whose aid in emergency is a rock of support."

The Orangemen are delighted with the visit. The Belfast *Evening Telegraph* says:

"Very likely the conclusion has been borne home that if there had been more royal visits to this country during the past half-century, that if there had been, as Irish Loyalists have so often urged, a royal residence in Ireland—in the same way that Scotchmen have a royal residence at Balmoral—the political state of affairs would have been different to-day."

The Northern Whig expresses itself in similar terms. The Cork *Examiner* arises its voice in warning:

"We do not wish to say a word that may seem ungracious, but we can not close our eyes to the very regrettable incidents that occurred when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited us some fifteen years ago. They were received, it will be remembered, as befitted their positions until the respectful attitude of our people was misrepresented in a most unwise, we should say, malicious way. We would urge, therefore, that for once party feeling should be repressed, and it may be taken for granted then that Her Majesty will have little to complain of her reception if it is not effusively enthusiastic. . . . We are sanguine that it marks a new departure of our rulers toward this country. They see that the policy of neglect was a dangerous and foolish one, that an Ireland chafing under many and grievous wrongs was a reflection on the empire, and debarred from its service many who might become very valuable and efficient soldiers."

Evidences of discontent are not, however, wanting. Several prominent Irishmen have refused to take part in the reception of the Queen, either officially or unofficially. The following letter from Miss Anna Parnell has appeared in many papers:

"Since the Queen, whose Irish soldiers have hitherto been punished if they ventured to sport the shamrock, has now ordered them to wear it as a token of their degradation, it seems to me that those Irish who do not wish to be identified with the robber hordes in South Africa should take some notice of this insult to their little plant, whose very humbleness might have protected it from the attentions of the Queen-Empress. I would suggest that those who can not refrain from wearing the shamrock should dip it in ink first until its dishonor has been wiped out by the final triumph of the Boers or in some other way."

The Freeman's Journal remarks that "the "Queen comes as recruiting sergeant to Ireland," and declares that the *order* to wear the emblem of Irish national *independence* is a piece of English arrogance.

On the Continent of Europe, these concessions to Irish vanity are regarded as signs of weakness, which will have a very different effect from what was intended. The *Vossische Zeitung* points out that the Irish Nationalists were never more violent in Parliament than since the beginning of the South African war, altho many English jingo papers refrained from publishing the text of their speeches. The *Sviet* (St. Petersburg) says:

"England is afraid; England trembles. That is why England, while yelling her defiance to the world, makes her obeisance to Ireland. History records nothing like it—proud England groveling before Ireland! Is not this a sign of the times? Europe should duly appreciate this confession of weakness, and put a stop to English rapacity, for the sake of humanity, for the present and for coming generations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS OF BOER MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

IN the *Volksstem* (Pretoria), Dr. Engelenburg gives an interesting sketch of the extraordinary military organization of the Boers, revealing at once its strength and its weakness. We condense his article as follows:

There is little or no compulsion. The only effective punishment is the fact that men who do not come up to the mark are ridiculed by their comrades. Piet Joubert, tho commander-in chief, wears no uniform, because anything approaching to the European idea of discipline is utterly distasteful to the Boers, and an air of command is not tolerated where the officer is only *primus inter pares*. The orders of the officers sound more like requests. Bragging, boasting of one's exploits, is likely to meet with utter contempt. The Boer acknowledges openly that he has no "feeling of joy" at the approach of battle. Yet he will hold out, if necessary, under a perfect hail of shot and shell. Surrender is an awful thought to the Boer, yet he does not admire foolhardiness. The man who recklessly exposes himself is not decorated or praised. On the contrary, he gets a regular "blowing up" from his veldkornet, for not only does he rob his family of its supporter, in case he is hit, but he weakens the force to which he belongs, and thus lessens the chance of victory.

His greatest weakness is his want of implicit obedience. It is impossible to get the Boer to obey an order which does not seem sensible to him. While thousands of British soldiers do not know what they are fighting for (as conversation with the prisoners amply proves), every Boer fully understands the causes of the

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war, is conversant with the arguments on both sides, and is willing to risk everything for his freedom. But he refuses to be butchered uselessly, and expects to be made acquainted with the object of an order. The officers know this, but they also know that the Boer never fights better than when he is in sore straits, and it is no unusual thing for a Boer commander to place his men in a position where they must fight or surrender.

A writer in the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin) points out that this individualism of the Boers, while it strengthens them in positions of defense, makes them unfit for an aggressive movement. Much as intellect, calmness, and individual tact are to be appreciated, confidence in the commander and obedience must accompany them to enable an army to strike a sudden and decisive blow. This criticism has obtained wide acceptance since the failure of the Boers to capture Ladysmith and Kimberley.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PASSION FOR MILITARY GLORY IN FRANCE.

NOT within the memory of living men has France been the mistress of continental Europe; yet the memory of her military glory is still vivid among her people, and the expressions of many of her writers show that she has not given up the hope of regaining her proud preeminence. Her Government is, however, and has been for a long time, eminently pacific. For instance, speaking of the unwillingness of France to interfere in the South African war merely for the sake of justice, M. Delcassé, the minister of foreign affairs, said:

COLONEL DE VILLEBOIS-MAREUIL.
Killed in an engagement with Lord Methuen last week.

"France has not ceased to be that generous nation which the world has known, has admired, and has sometimes left in the lurch; but France has had many bitter experiences, and altho she will not shirk her duty, she must consider the fact that the balance of power has altered, and that some consideration is due to herself. France has lost none of her noble enthusiasm, but she also realizes that she can not and must not give way to her generous impulses. She has done enough for humanity, and can, without jealousy, allow others to take the initiative."

Despite this peaceful declaration, warlike articles are popular with the French public, and the idea of a war of revenge against Germany, tho less prominent than in former years, is still continually encountered in the French press. "Revenge for Sedan is a sentiment necessary to our national existence," writes Maurice Barrés in the *Journal* (Paris). "France will regain her equilibrium only when her territorial integrity has been restored," writes Joseph Reinach in the *Siècle*. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) thinks that such expressions must be remembered. It says:

"It may be argued that the French nation has loved peace for a long time, and that war is not desired by the people in general. That may be true. The nation did not desire the wars of the First Empire; it did not wish for war at the time of the Crimean campaign; it would not have wanted the war of 1870, had the people been given two days' time for sober reflection. But the nation is not even asked its opinion; it is taken unawares. Ever since the great Revolution, French wars have been made by a few daring speculators, assisted by a 'patriotic' mob, which raises in the streets and in the newspapers a popular cry. Germany, for one, has no reason to relax her watchful attitude as long as the cry '*À Berlin*' has not died out entirely."

At present, the popular hero of the French is the late Colonel Villebois-Mareuil, the "South African Lafayette," an officer of undoubted ability, whose advice to the Boers has certainly influenced the war, and who has been described in the German as well as the French papers as the most capable of the foreign officers who assist the Boers. The *Epoca* (Madrid) says:

"'Military glory is a necessity to France,' said Napoleon III. after the Italian war, and he was more in accord with popular opinion then than when he declared, in his Bordeaux program, that 'imperial rule meant peace.' This passion for military glory is very catching. Nothing illustrates this better than the wild enthusiasm with which shopkeeping England received the news of General Roberts's successes, and the intolerance shown to the advocates of peace. What wonder that Paris should give herself up to illusions born of historical remembrances. The desire for military glory was at the bottom of the wars waged under the old Monarchy, and still more so during the time of Napoleon I. Again, under the Third Empire, the Napoleonic legend was revived; military glory was regarded as indispensable to France, and by military glory was meant the indisputable supremacy of France in Europe. The attempt failed, and it was not even a coalition then which broke up the power of France, for Prussia, assisted by portions of the ancient German empire, awakened France from her dream. But has the effect been lasting? We fear not. We believe it is necessary to point out, on the eve of the World's Exposition, that those who endeavor to revive the passion for military glory in the French are rendering a sorry service to France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SOCIAL PURITY CRUSADE IN GERMANY.

PROTEST meetings in all sections of the country, deputations to call upon the Emperor and the cabinet, threats of parliamentary obstruction, even threats of that specter of the German legislator, a general election, are stirring all Germany. The question that has aroused all this is not one of constitutional rights, or of international policy, or of new taxation; but merely whether German officials shall be permitted to exercise the functions generally associated in this country with the name of Anthony Comstock. We summarize from *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam) the following statement of the case:

A few years ago, a murder was committed in Berlin, in which certain unsavory elements which form part of the population of every large city figured very prominently. A reform movement set in, and a bill was brought in for the stricter supervision of such people. As a fellow named Heinze had been the chief actor in the drama referred to, the proposed law was named '*lex* Heinze.' It would have attracted little attention, had it not been that the Conservatives, Catholics, and Socialists added suggestions for the enforced improvement of morality in general. One amendment provides that the "age of consent" be raised to eighteen. Another protects factory girls, saleswomen, etc., against the undue attentions of their employers and foremen. A third threatens with heavy fines and imprisonment the exhibitors and vendors of indecent pictures, books, etc. A fourth renders actors and managers of indecent plays liable to like punishment. These last two amendments are the ones which cause all the pother. It is feared that the police and the judges will be too narrow in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them.

It must be admitted that the elements which agitate against the *lex* Heinze comprise some of the brightest men in Germany.

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On the other hand, the majority of the people evidently believe that stricter regulations would do no harm. The *Echo* (Berlin) contains an article in which some of the grievances of the "intellectuels" are enumerated. We take from it the following:

The Centrist, Roeren, himself a judge, declares that literature and the German people would have benefited if plays like those of Sudermann had never been acted. Already the police demand the removal of photographs of paintings by Rubens and Boecklin, tho the originals are in the Royal Museum. Freiherr von Mirbach objected to an invitation to an art exhibition, sent to the ladies of the court, merely because the cards bore the figure of a slightly clad female.

In a meeting which Mommsen, Menzel, Wildenbruch, Liebermann, and other men of like prominence attended, the actor Nissen asked what was to become of the stage? "Romeo and Juliet" could be forbidden if the police were given full discretionary powers. "Othello" could not be acted, for is not Desdemona strangled in bed? "Fra Diavolo" would be prohibited, because Zerlina goes to bed before the hidden robbers.

Politically, the matter rests with the Kaiser. The ministers are afraid of the Centrists (Catholics), but their backs will be stiffened if they can mention the Emperor as their supporter against these objectionable paragraphs.

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) thinks that there is a curious want of tact in this throwing together of artists and persons of the worst moral character in one law. This alone should settle the fate of the bill. Otherwise, the endeavor to stop immoral practises is praiseworthy. The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) asks whether Germany is about to formulate her views of morality after that of England, "the most canting and hypocritical of nations." Dr. Oertel, the editor of the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, supports the bill, even taking occasion to inform the ladies of the court that their dresses are cut too low. It adds:

"Why all this noise? One would think that the artistic representation of beautiful human beings would be impossible under the *lex* Heinze, and that our German classics would fall victim to the censor. Clearly that is nonsense. We wish only to remove that which undoubtedly offends the sense of chastity. That this is necessary has been shown over and over again in the very papers which now agitate against the *lex* Heinze. It was a democratic paper that first drew attention, for instance, to the indecency of some pictures in the mutoscopes. These pictures are still there, as the law does not reach them."

The paper mentions some plays of a shady character, and declares that true art can benefit only by the prevention of such productions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIAN POLICY IN PERSIA AND ASIA MINOR.

THE talk of Russian aggression in Afghanistan and India has for the moment ceased, but other rumors are rife that the St. Petersburg Government is taking advantage of England's preoccupation in South Africa and applying coercion in quarters which Western Europe has hitherto succeeded in saving from subjection to Russia. The Persian loan and the railway concessions obtained by Russia from the Shah are regarded as having established a virtual Russian protectorate over Persia—something which British diplomacy would have resisted as an invasion of English interests. But even more serious is the complication that has arisen in Asia Minor. Russia has pressed the Sultan for exclusive railway privileges in that important part of his dominions, and is understood to have peremptorily declined the suggestion of Turkey for control by a joint commission. The massing of the Russian troops on the Turkish frontier and other warlike preparations have been reported, and some newspapers in England and Germany have uttered open warnings to Europe against a war upon Turkey as the only alternative to the surrender by the latter of her rights over Asia Minor.

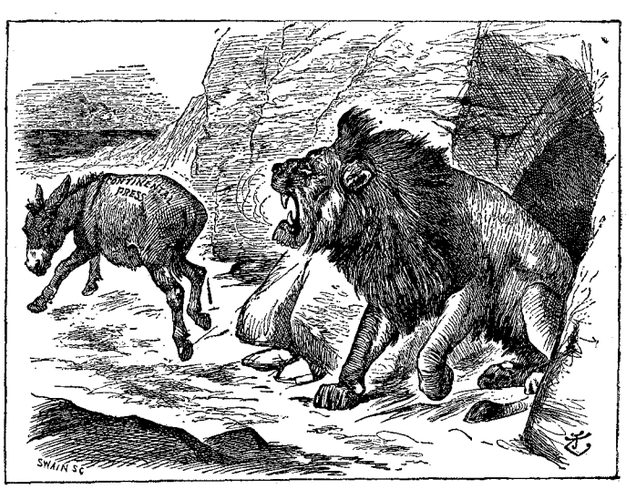
The Russian papers pooh-pooh these alarming rumors, while admitting the importance of the railway question in Asia Minor. The original demand, it is understood, related to the construction of a line from Kars to Erzerum; but since then the negotiations have extended over a wider field. The influence of Germany over the Porte has caused some apprehension in Russia, and the latter wants the practical recognition of her supremacy in Asiatic Turkey. One diplomat is quoted as saying that it is essential to Russia to have guaranties that she alone will have the right to construct railways in northern and northeastern Asiatic Turkey. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* discusses in a long article the Persian, Minor Asian, and Afghanistan questions, and dismisses as idle all suggestions of division and agreements upon spheres of influence. It uses sentences which will be regarded as a confession of the most aggressive intentions. It says:

"From all sides Russia is offered partitions. Not long ago we were not allowed anywhere, whereas now they ask us hither and thither, provided we promise to make no other forward step outside the limits. But why these useless gifts? What we need lies in places that are not mentioned, and that which is offered is of no advantage to us. The English would divide with us Afghanistan and Persia, and Germany would enter into arrangements regarding railroads in Asia Minor, reserving to herself the southern part, and leaving us the mountainous northern part. . . . . .

"The partition of Afghanistan, Persia, or any other Eastern kingdom would be inconvenient for us simply because it would be—partition. Western governments can readily agree to such partitions, separated as they are by seas from the Eastern nations. We are territorially and directly connected with them, and the acquisition of any part taken from the living whole would cause us endless troubles. On the contrary, we ought to counteract firmly and resolutely every attempt at dismembering Eastern nations, subjecting them to our protective influence and thus grouping them around us. Not only should we not divide Persia with anybody, but we should strengthen the connection between southern and northern Persia. In northern Persia the army is already officered and organized by us, while in the South there is no army, and it is exposed to the predatory and lawless tribes. . . . We must not fail to use our present opportunity and entrench ourselves in Persia."

In regard to Asia Minor the *Novoye Vremya* says that Russia does not contemplate any dismemberment of Turkey and does not demand anything incompatible with Turkish integrity. "All these rumors are of British or German origin. The partition of Turkey, whether overt or masked, has never been part of Russian designs, contradicting, indeed, the principles of our diplomacy."

The *Novosti* takes the same view. It says that Russia is as sincerely for the maintenance of peace as she has been for years; that neither in the East nor in the Balkan peninsula has she instigated trouble or undermined the *status quo*, and that, in spite of the alleged opportunity presented by England's difficulty, the spring will pass without any trouble in any section subject to Russian influence. Neither Persia nor Turkey is menaced, and the rumors of mobilization and coercion are ascribed to foreign sensation-mongers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



WHO SAID "DEAD"?—*Punch*.

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Bicycle Suits in the newest fabrics, $5 up.
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Rainy-day Suits and Skirts made of double-face materials.

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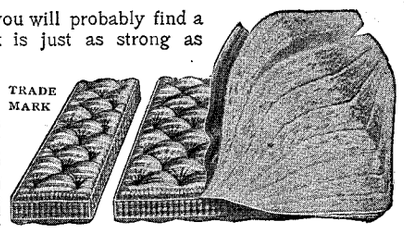
of 72 pages, "The Test of Time." In it you will probably find a letter from some neighbor or friend that is just as strong as the following from the

Rev. JOS. A. SEISS, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.
1338 Spring Garden Street, Jan. 10, 1900.



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I certainly would not have a mattress for personal use except the Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt, for there is not, to my knowledge, anything so satisfactory and enduring as your mattress possible to be obtained. Surely the sight of this twenty-eight year old mattress, and my remarkable experience, must convince doubters, if any are left. The Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, we furnished throughout with your mattresses, where they are proving just as satisfactory. Yours truly, JOS. A. SEISS.

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PERSONALS.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was ever notd for his great scholarship. *The Outlook* (New York) publishes the following anecdote, bearing upon this subject: The Dean of Ely has contributed a little story of James Russell Lowell. He said that on meeting him one morning Mr. Lowell spoke of the difficulty he had had the night before in going to sleep. He added that he finally fell to going over some portions of Julius Cæsar's "Commentaries," which led him to add an original chapter to that immortal work. Mr. Lowell imagined Cæsar in an impossible situation, confronted by an impassable gorge in the Alps, and extricated the great soldier by an ingeniously impossible expedient, since, science apart, it obviously left time out of account. Mr. Lowell set Cæsar and his soldiers to stopping the ends of the gorge with wattles and filling. Then they waited until the rain had made a pond behind the dams. This, on freezing, burst the sides of the gorge in seams, and opened the desired passage. With such classic nonsense did the man of genius woo Morpheus—nonsense truly classic, for, *mirable dictu*, Mr. Lowell related it all in fluent Latin, in which evidently he had composed it. It was a noteworthy triumph for American scholarship in a land where facility in using Latin is a commonplace of education.

COL. PETER LAVROFF, whose death in Paris was recently announced, would have completed his 77th year in June next, having been born at Melekhovo, in the Pskoff government, in 1823. Like Tolstoy's, therefore, his life covered practically the whole period of the growth of modern Russia. He was a colonel of artillery and professor of mathematics at the Artillery College in St. Petersburg at the time of Karakosoff's attempt upon the life of Alexander II. That was the beginning of the acute stage of the modern revolutionary movement in Russia. The attempt, which took place in April, was followed by Draconian measures taken under the direction of Muravieff, and among other Radicals Lavroff was arrested, letters and poems which were considered

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compromising having been found in his house For nine months he was kept in close confinemen. in the military prison of St. Petersburg. Forbidden any opportunity of open-air exercise, the only times in which he saw the outside of his prison were the three or four occasions on which he was conveyed to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul to appear before the commission of inquiry which sat there. No charge of conspiracy was brought against him, but he was found guilty of having published "subversive ideas" and shown sympathy with men of "criminal tendencies." For these horrible offenses he was sentenced to a long term of "administrative" (*i.e.*, extra-judicial) exile in Vologda. At three small places in this province he was detained for three years. In 1870, with the assistance of the bold and able revolutionist Lopatin, he escaped to the capital, and after a short stay in hiding there and in the country, having obtained a sham passport, he successfully crossed the frontier. Safely beyond reach of the Russian police, he settled down in Paris, where he had since lived with the exception of the years 1874-77, when, first in Zurich and then in London, he directed the Russian Socialist review *Forward*, and some months in 1882, when he suffered expulsion from France. All this time he was actively engaged in anthropological research. His chief works were the early "Historical Letters," which made him universally known in Russia, and a very large "History of Thought." He became one of the honored chiefs of the Narodnaya Volya party, and, politically, stood as a Socialist propagandist between the Anarchist followers of Bakunine and the purely political revolutionists.

About four years ago, says a writer in the Manchester (England) *Guardian*, I visited this "grand old man" of the Russian revolutionary movement in his tidy flat on the sky-line of the Rue St. Jacques, a brisk drive south of the Seine over the cobbles of the Latin Quarter and a dozen steps across a sunny courtyard bringing me to his humble stairs. For the first time I found a Russian revolutionist who had succeeded in reaching a hale, hearty, and peaceful old age, and who, after thirty years spent under the ban, remained true to all his early ideals and busy, so far as might be, in furthering them. It is curious that in England he should have remained so little known. It is true that he was but a short time in this country, and he had lost the little knowledge of our tongue which he then obtained. Since then, too, a younger generation of the movement—the generation of Stepniak and Kropotkin, of Volkhovsky and Tchaykovsky—had claimed public attention. But Lavroff, tho he had outlived many of his pupils, who was past middle life when the meteoric career of Stepniak was beginning, enjoyed universal honor among his outlawed countrymen.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Escape Flats.—QUERICUS: "Let's see; the married men all have better halves, don't they?"

CYNICUS: "Yes."

QUERICUS: "Then what do the bachelors have?"

CYNICUS: "Better quarters!"—*Puck.*

A Reasonable Excuse.—PROFESSIONAL: "Please gimme sixpence, sir, to buy some bread."

MUGGINS: "Why I gave you sixpence not half an hour ago."

PROFESSIONAL (taking in the situation): "Yes, sir, I know, sir; but I—I'm a terrible bread-eater."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Guarantee.—A crossing-sweeper was try-

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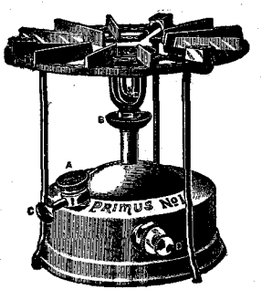

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THE PUBLISHERS' POINT OF VIEW.

"A TRULY GREAT BOOK."

Among the manuscripts which came to us last fall was one entitled "Flame, Electricity and the Camera," by George Iles. On the top of the package of sheets was a copy of a letter addressed to the author by Prof. John Fiske of Cambridge, who had read the manuscript carefully and wrote as follows:

"I have read your book with an intense interest growing into red-hot enthusiasm. It is one of the most fascinating books that I have seen in the last ten years. Your points are so well taken, so happily and richly illustrated with examples, and their bearing on the main argument is so skillfully kept in view, that the result is to my mind a truly great book, and I venture to predict for it a great future."

The manuscript was turned over to an authority whose judgment goes far with us. Here is his report:

"You may count yourself fortunate in having had submitted to you a book of this calibre. You can be sure, also, that no other publisher has ever had an opportunity to publish it—as in this case you never would have seen the manuscript. Publish it as quickly as you can, and in the best style you can; it is worthy of the finest work you can put into it, and it will sell for years and years and do you much credit. The book not only shows great research and puts forth vital twentieth century facts in a novel and impressive way, but the author's style is extraordinarily good. One word more: Follow the author's suggestions as to full illustrations—he knows what he is talking about."

The MSS. of "Flame, Electricity and the Camera" was put in hand at once; the illustrations, which include plates showing the three-color process, artistic half-tones, unusual photographic processes, etc., and many other illustrations, have taken long to prepare. The whole work is finished and is just out.

Mr. Iles tells, simply and so untechnically as to be easily understood by any reader, what fire, electricity and the camera have accomplished in the work of civilization; he tells clearly and effectively of the latest wonders in science. His book should be in every public library in the land, and on the shelves of all who are interested in popular science, and we shall do our best to put it there. Price $2.00 net.

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ing to get a gratuity from an excessively dandified individual, who in resisting, urged that he had no change—nothing but a £5 note. "I can get it changed for yer, sir," said the youngster. On seeing the dandy hesitate, as if from fear of trusting him with the money, he put it again: "If yer doubts my honor, hold my broom."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Others.—MOTHER: "Was your aunt glad to see you and Tommy and Frankie and Fred?"

JOHNNY: "Yes, ma'am."

MOTHER: "Did she invite you to call again?"

JOHNNY: "Yes; and she told us to bring you and papa and Susie and the dog next time.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Proper Form.—The society editor of *The Daily Bread*, who was acting temporarily as news editor, worked over in this style a despatch pretaining to a battle: "General Walker announces the engagement of Colonel Thompson with a considerable force of the enemy yesterday afternoon. Colonel Thompson will be at home within the enemy's lines until exchanged."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Insulted.—"I simply had to do it," said Mr. Erastus Pinkly in an apologetic tone. "I had to draw my razzer, so's to hol' up my character." "Did he slander you behind your back?" "No, suh. 'Twere to my face. He axed me what business I was in, an' I says, 'raisin' chickens.' Den he look at me solemn, an' says you doesn' mean 'raisin'.' You means 'liftin'.'"—*Washington Star.*

Not to Be Caught.—A visitor at the Columbia (Mo.) school the other day asked one of the lower-grade classes this question: "What is the axis of the earth?" "An imaginary line passing from one pole to the other, on which the earth revolves," proudly answered a pupil. "Yes," said the examiner, well pleased, "and could you hang a bonnet on it?" "Yes, sir." "Indeed! And what kind of a bonnet?" "An imaginary bonnet, sir." The visitor asked no more questions that day.—*New York Tribune.*

Her Ruse.—"Does thot look annyt'ing loike me late laminted Dinnis, Mrs. O'Toole?" asked the Widow Clinchy, pointing to a lithographed portrait which she had recently hung on the wall. "Tell me, d'yez detict anny resimblance at ahl?" "Oi do not!" truthfully replied the visitor, who had dropped in for a chat, somewhat surprised at the question. "Av me oyes don't desave me, thot is a picture av thot illigant mon, Admiral Dewey." 'Yis, 'tis thot," said the widow. "But, phwisper, whin Con Duffy, dhe soign-painter, slips in an' paints, a plug-hat upon its head, a Saint Patherick's Day smoile on its face, an' a grane sash across its chist, tell me now, d'yez t'ink ut would fool thot foine, fore-handed widower, Phalim McLarrity, who has wake oyes, into bel'avin' thot av he wins me he'll be marryin' a lady thot is proud av a good husband whin she has wan?"—*Life.*

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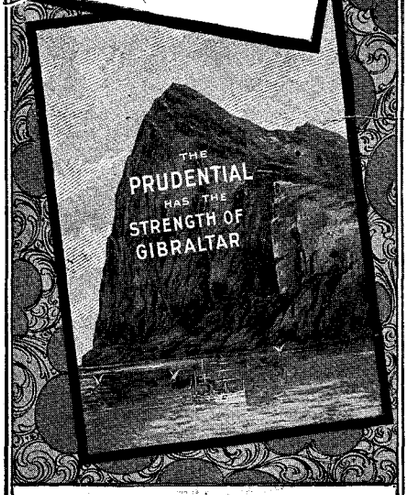

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Current Events.

Monday, April 2.

—Details of the attack on **Colonel Broadwood's force near Bloemfontein** show that seven guns were captured and 350 men were killed, wounded, or missing.

—The burghers are reported to be **massing in strong force** near the Vaal River, in the neighborhood of Fourteen Streams and Christiania.

—The Italian Chamber of Deputies **reelected Signor Columbo** as president.

—**Borchgrevink** reports the location of the South Magnetic Pole.

—In the Senate, **the Puerto Rican bill** is still under considerations.

Tuesday, April 3.

—**General Cronje and a thousand Boer** prisoners sail for St. Helena.

—**Mr. Chamberlain speaks** on colonial representation in the House of Commons.

—In the Senate, **the Puerto Rican Tariff and Civil Government bill is passed** by a vote of 40 to 31, six Republicans voting against it.

—**Queen Victoria arrives** at Kingston and will proceed to Dublin.

Wednesday, April 4.

—Queen Victoria **makes a formal entry** into Dublin.

—**Generals French and Colvile** have returned to Bloemfontein from an ineffective pursuit of the Boers east of that place.

—**The Prince of Wales is shot at** by an Anarchist, at a station in Brussels, but escapes injury.

Admiral Dewey's announcement of his willingness to be a **candidate for the Presidency** comes as a surprise to politicans.

—**Judge Taft,** president of the Philippine Commission, has a conference with the Secretary of War in Washington.

Thursday, April 5.

—A despatch from Lourenço Marques says that an **attack by Colonel Plumer** and a sortie by the garrison of Mafeking were **repulsed** by the Boers.

—**General Clements's division,** consisting of 6,000 men, reaches Bloemfontein.

—**Warlike preparations** on the part of Russia and Japan continue.

—**Admiral Dewey** confesses he is a Democrat, but declines to discuss his candidacy for a presidential nomination.

—Another **successful test of the battle-ship** *Kearsarge* is made at sea.

—**The jury in the "Sapho" case** brought in a verdict of not guilty for Miss Olga Nethersole.

Friday, April 6.

—**The Boers capture** five companies of British troops at Reddersburg, Orange Free State.

—**General Methuen captures** 50 Boer prisoners near Boshof.

—Excitement is caused **in Santiago,** Cuba, by the **suppression of a newspaper.**

—The purchase of the **submarine torpedo boat** *Holland* by the United States government is discussed in the House of Commons.

—In the House, the bill **providing a territorial form of government for Hawaii** is passed with amendments.

—**Admiral Dewey** says he has always been a Democrat, but has never voted in his life.

Saturday, April 7.

—**The Boers** are in force about **Wepener.**

—The **Pope** gives audience to ninety sailors of the United States training-ship *Dixie.*

—In the Senate, the **Indian Appropriation bill** is discussed.

—**General Otis** has been relieved from command in the Philippines; **General MacArthur** succeeds him.

Sunday, April 8.

—**Boers in force** south of Bloemfontein threaten Lord Roberts's communications.

—The **inactivity of General Buller** leads to activity of the Boers in Upper Natal.

—Great **loss of property in Texas** on account of floods.

—Chances that the **House of Representatives** will concur in the amendments to the **Puerto Rican bill** are brighter.

—Advices from Manila incline to the belief that **Aguinaldo** is hiding in the Tagal quarters of that city.

For Nervous Women,
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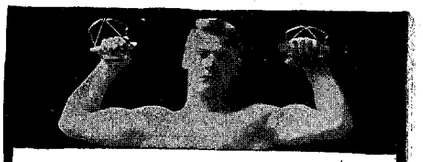

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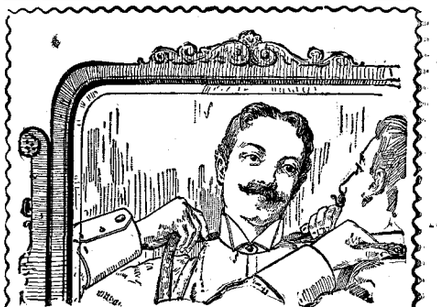

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

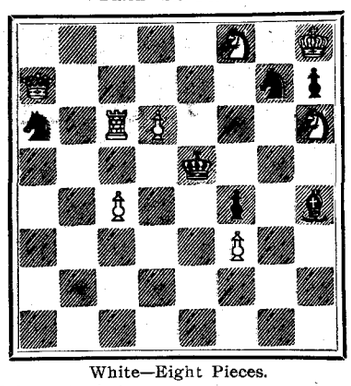
Problem 466.

By J. COLPA, LEIDEN.

Second Prize,

Netherlands Chess-Association Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 461.

Key-move, Q—Q R 5.

No. 462.

1. Q—R 2	2. Q—R sq, ch		3. Kt—Q 4, mate
K—Q 4	K—K 3		
	2.		3. Kt—Q B 7, mate
	B—K 5		
1.	2. Q—Q B 2 ch		3. Kt—Q B 7, mate
K—B 4	K—K 3		
	2.		3. Kt—Q 6, mate
	Q x Q, or interposes		

Successful Fruit Growing.

The address delivered by the superintendent of the Leonard Sprayer Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass., mention of which we made in previous issues, was such a popular success that the company have been obliged to change the plan of distribution. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. It was an admirable address, is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It is said that had it been placed on the market in book form it might have yielded the speaker a fortune; it no doubt would have sold at a good price. All rights were reserved, however. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but requests for it came from all sorts of people. Dressmakers, school boys and girls, clerks, leaders of clubs, young lawyers, college boys, and many who never owned a fruit tree or even a bush under the sun, sent for it. The company had to draw a line at this point, as it was never intended for these class of people. To prevent imposition, the address will only be sent to people interested in fruit culture, and a fee of 50c. in postage will be charged. This book exclusively treats of the interests of owners of fruit and shade trees, the kind of pumps in orchard work or in parks to be used, with comments upon the "home-made" Bordeaux, made on a barn floor by Mike—or Jim—with a hoe in hand, and its failure. Published on good paper, easy reading, plain in language, free from technicalities. We believe this book to be a good investment for owners of country seats or fruit growers. We have one on our table. The book is all right. Send for the lecture to the Lenox Sprayer Co., 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass. "Cut this out before you forget."

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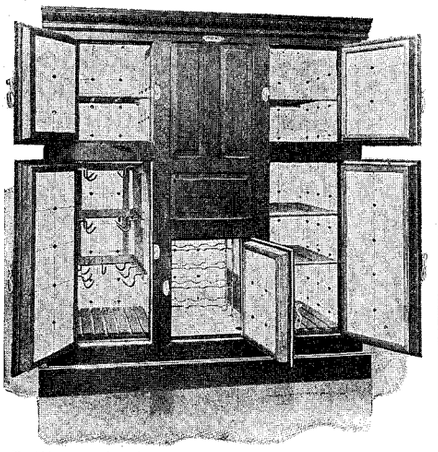

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1. ..... Q x B — 2. Q x P, ch, K—Q 4 — 3. Kt—B 3, mate

2. ..... B—B 4 — 3. Kt—Q B 7, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; the Rev. C. I. Taylor, Linden, Mich.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta, Ga.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; Dr. B. Hesse, Saginaw, Mich.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. Dak.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.

461 (only): W. H. Cobb, Newton Centre, Mass.; Drs. Clapp and Shrader, Moberly, Mo.; M. H. Ellis, Philadelphia; E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn.; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland, O.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Margaret A. Crowe, Denton, Tex.; M. F. Mullan, Pomeroy, Ia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. F. Mills, Glens' Falls, N. Y.

462 (only): Dr. H. H. Chase, Linden, Mich.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.

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(461): "Difficult and fine"—M. W. H.; "Ingenuity double-refined"—I. W. B.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "Variations very difficult, key hard to find"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful"—M. M.; "A simple, amusing, but rather monotonous game of whipping the poor devil of a King around the stump"—W. W.; "Below your standard"—W. R. C.; "Magnificent"—A K.; "First class"—G. P.; "One of the hardest"—B. M.; "Quite a deceiver"—C. I. T.; "One of the most interesting"—S. M. M.

W. R. C. got 458; "Merope," Cincinnati, got 459; F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal., 455.

Analysis of Score of Cable Match.

The total score of the five matches is, America 25½, Great Britain 22½. The individual scores are as follows:

America.	*W.*	*L.*	*D.*	*Great Britain.*	*W.*	*L.*	*D.*
Barry	5	0	0	Jackson	4	1	0
Showalter	4	0	1	Jacobs	3	0	1
Hodges	3	0	2	Blackburne	2	0	3
Hymes	0	0	5	Mills	1	0	4
Pillsbury	0	2	3	Atkins	1	2	2
Delmar	2	1	1	Locock	0	1	3
Voigt	1	0	1	Trenchard	1	1	1
Newman	0	0	2	Bellingham	0	2	2
Burille	1	1	0	Cole	1	0	0
Baird	0	1	2	Wainwright	0	0	1
Johnston	0	0	1	Lee	0	0	1
Marshall	0	1	1	Ward	0	0	1
The others	0	7	0	The others	0	9	0
Total	16	13	19	Total	13	16	19

The Brooklyn *Eagle* calls attention to the record made by Barry, Showalter, Hodges, Hymes, and Pillsbury. The only defeats charged against this quintet are the two games Pillsbury lost to Blackburne. Of the other twenty-three games, these five men won 12 and drew 11. The following summary is of special interest:

	W.	*L.*	*Per Ct.*
Barry	5	0	1,000
Showalter	4½	½	.900
Hodges	4	1	.800
Hymes	2½	2½	.500
Pillsbury	1½	3½	.300

The five leaders of the Englishmen lost 3 games, won 11, and drew 10.

	W.	*L.*	*Per Ct.*
Jacobs	3½	½	.875
Jackson	4	1	.800
Blackburne	3½	1½	.700
Mills	3	2	.600
Atkins	2	3	.400

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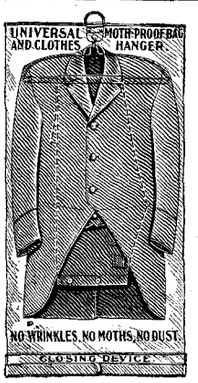

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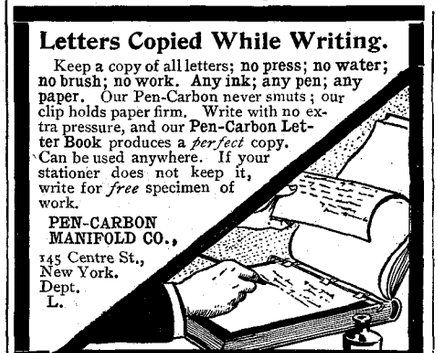

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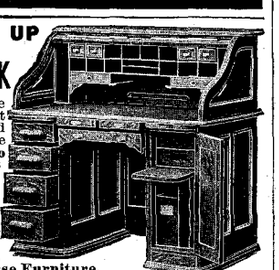

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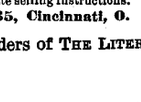

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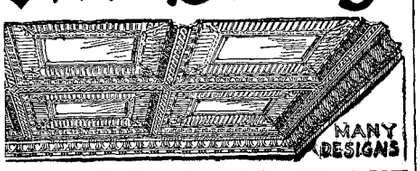

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